The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.)

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞ No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

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The Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1885.

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An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

SELECT STORY.

ON A GATE POST.

CHAPTER I.

Ambrose Nettleson has what he thinks is a valuable manuscript. He thinks so, doubtless, because it records part of his life. One night recently, while I was at his house, he brought out the manuscript and read it to me. Although I did not ask permission, yet I do not feel that I violate his confidence by giving as nearly as I can remember, the contents of the paper which he treasured with such affection:

The prospect was not cheerful. I was riding a horse across a country whose lonliness was as deep as a sigh which bespeaks the long absence of some one. Night was coming on and a storm was gathering its forces. A frightened owl flitted past me, screaming in my face. The time of year was when nature hesitates whether to continue winter or begin spring. My horse almost shook me off when he stopped and shivered. The owl screamed in my face again. Dead leaves, for a moment would whirl before me, and then fall, scattered and torn as though they had, by an angry hand, been swept from their long, damp rest, only to be mocked. "What a dreary, dreary place it is!" I mused. "I feel as though something terrible is going to happen. The air, just before the great agitation which must come, seems quivering in its desire to bear the sound of murder, murder! As I live yonder is light. Is it possible that I shall receive shelter?"

Urging my horse forward, I soon reached a small house, near the summit of a desolate peak, overlooking the Arkansaw river. I dismounted near the door—there was no fence around the house. My horse looked appealingly at me and without asking permission from any one within, I led the animal to a stable close at hand and took off saddle and bridle. As I was returning, the storm burst upon the river. When I approached the door, I heard a wail. I knocked and I heard the wail coming slowly toward me. The door was opened by a girl scarcely more than twelve years old. Her face was the picture of despair. She said nothing, but pointed to a bed, upon which lay an old man, gasping for breath. Approaching him, I saw that he had but a few minutes to live. The girl knelt beside the old man. He tried to put his hand upon her head. Failing, he looked at me and I assisted him. He tried to speak, but could not. The girl sobbed frantically. The rain poured down and the storm shook the house.

"He will never get well!" she cried. "My grandpa will die."

Yes, her grandpa would die. His life had already passed away. The hand lying on her head was growing cold. She looked at him and shrieked.

What a night we spent in that house. The storm howled and the rain fell until nearly daylight. The girl, whom I saw was intelligent, with an impressive face, said that her name was Munette Loggemon, and that since her earliest recollection she had lived with the old man who had spent the most of his time, since she begun to talk, in teaching her.

"I have no relatives," she said in answer to a question.

"Any friends?"

"No friends."

"You have neighbors?"

"None. The nearest house is nearly eight miles away."

I knew not what to do. Surely the situation was serious. Early at morning, we buried the old man in the yard. As best I could, I made a coffin of a trough which I found in the stable. After the burial, I went out and found enough corn for my horse. I left Munette at the grave, on which she had, sobbing bitterly, thrown herself.

"Where are you going, little girl?" I asked when I returned, still finding her on the grave.

"How can I go anywhere?" she asked. "I have no friends, I told you."

"You cannot remain here."

"I cannot go away."

"I will not leave you here. You must go with me. My mother has no little girl. She will receive you."

Still lying on the grave, and without looking up, she replied:

"I will go and work for my board."

"You will not have to work. When I tell my mother of the circumstances under which I found you, she will take you in her arms. Come, get your clothes. It is time we were leaving here. See, the sun is shining beautifully. It is a new day for you."

Without replying, she arose and turned toward me. Her face, even aside from her grief, was so sad, and her eyes wore a look of such tender appeal that even though she had relatives I would have thought it my duty to take her home with me. She went into the house and soon returned with a small bundle.

"I haven't much to take," she said. "Grandpa and I were very poor, and you see, having inherited his property, I am poorer than ever."

I was not surprised to hear her make such a remark, for I had discovered that she never associated with children and was consequently wise of her age.

"You shall have some nice dresses after a while," I replied.

"Pretty red ones?"

The child was asserting itself.

"Yes, and blue ones."

She wept anew as we mounted the horse—she seated behind me. As long as we were within sight of the house she said nothing, but when we had descended into the thick woods, she said:

"I won't cry anymore, if I can help it."

"Your grandfather must have been good to you?"

"Yes, but he made me read many books that were very dull—great law books. I don't like them. His eyes for many years have been so bad that I had to do all his reading for him. He wrote a book full of curious things and murders, but one day when he found me reading it, he took it away from me and burned it up. It must have been bad and he must have been sorry that he wrote it. What is your name?"

I told her, and expressed my surprise that she had not sooner asked me.

"It was your place to tell me without my asking," she said. "When I told you my name, you should have told me yours. Don't you see?"

I acknowledged the justice of her rebuke.

The day passed rather pleasantly, with the exception of the influence of the night before, which naturally enough she could not dispel and which I could not keep from arising occasionally. We sat on a log and ate our dinner, and Munette's remarks gave me additional insight into her close habit of observation. When evening came, we stopped at a farm house, where the sad story of the little girl awoke such sympathy that the kind-hearted house wife begged me to allow the child to remain with her.

"It is a question that she must decide," I rejoined. "What do you say, Munette?"

"I am surprised that you should ask me such a question," she replied, approaching the chair where I sat and taking my hand. "Would it not be ungrateful in me to desert you so soon, or to ever desert you?"

"She's got more sense than an old woman right now," said the host, addressing his wife. "Our twenty eight year old daughter that married last month ain't a patchin' to this girl."

"W'y, Jesperson," said his wife, in mild censure, "Margaret ain't twenty-years old."

"She's mighty nigh it."

"An' besides that," continued the woman, "she never had a chance."

"Didn't go to school three months outen nearly every year, eh? What show does a gal want I'd like to know? This little creetur, I warrant you never has been to school."

"Oh, yes, sir. My whole life has been a school. The old house where I used to live contains many books. If you want them you may go there and get them. I shall never go after them. I could never read them again."

"Well, blast my buttons if I don't mosy up, that way. I ain't much of a scholar, but I reckon I can worry through with a lot of them."

CHAPTER II.

My mother welcomed Munette, when I related the sad story of how I found her, the sympathetic woman took the child in her arms and kissed her. A few days afterwards, when I returned home after a short absence, she flashed upon me in a gay red dress. She was more of a child than I had ever seen—more so than I had thought it possible for her to become. My mother was delighted to see her innocent pranks, and I, for the first time, kissed the child.

"You have kissed me at last," she said. "Is it because I look better in this dress?"

"It is because you look more like a child. Before you reminded me so much of a woman."

"Do not women like to be kissed?"

I laughed and my mother, shaking her head—I can see her gray hairs now—said: "Ah, Ambrose, our young girl has a very old head."

We sent Munette to school. The teacher, a man who had the reputation of being profound, met me one day and said:

"Look here, Munette is the most remarkable child I ever saw. She has read so many books and makes me such wise observations that I am constantly surprised. To tell you the truth, I cannot advance her. Not that I am not intellectually able—ahem—but—because I do not think that at her age it would be safe. Therefore I would advise you to take her from school. I know the effect that too much learning has on youth. I know how narrowly I escaped."

When I spoke to Munette, she said: "That school is a very dull place. It is a constant hum of arithmetic. I don't like to cipher, as the children call it. Fractions make my head ache and miscellaneous examples make me sick. Let me study at home.

I took her from school. She was a devoted student, but was never so absorbed that she was oblivious to the little attentions which a woman of my mother's age prizes so highly. Munette grew rapidly and I was pleased to see that she was daily becoming more graceful.

CHAPTER III.

The war came on. How natural it is, in writing a story, to say "The war came on;" but this is not a story, and nothing can be more natural than truth—although it is said to be stranger than fiction. Therefore, when I say that the war came on, I intend that the declaration should have its full meaning. I left home full of pride. I was a captain. My mother prayed; but Munette did not seem to be affected. "Good by," she said. "War is one of the incidents of civilization, as well as a feature of barbarity. I know that you will do your duty, and that you will not forget the little girl whom you once saw sobbing under the hand of a dying man. When you return, I shall be old enough to kiss you."

I looked at her in astonishment. Merriment sparkled in her eyes. "You don't like to kiss children, it seems."

"Munette, you are strange. I once said that I did not kiss you because you looked like a woman."

"Oh, yes, that is true. I thought that you did not want to kiss me because I was so small. There now, captain, don't swell up like a toad."

I turned away. She called me, when I was about a hundred yards away and said: "When you pass the big gate, look on the right hand post."

I did so and found the words, "I love you." Under this I wrote, "And I love you."

I did not receive but one letter from Munette, and that might just as well have been written by a professor of geology, for its four pages were devoted to a description of a lot of pebbles she had found in a cave.

I returned home ragged and ill. Munette was delighted to see me. She was so peculiar, though that I could not tell whether or not she still loved me. It seemed that she did not, for whenever I attempted to remind her of it, she changed the subject. Like all true lovers, I felt that without her my life would be a blank. I spoke to my mother concerning my trouble.

"She is a very strange girl, but I always found her frank except when I asked her if she loved you, and she replied that the hawks had carried off three of the dominicker hen's chickens."

One day, in passing the big gate, I wrote on the post the following:

"Will you marry me?

Two days afterwards I visited the place and found the word "yes."

Without further communication, except to appoint the time by the "Post," we were married. I did not find her disposition to be peculiar, only in the intensity of her love for me. "Why did you treat me so?" I one day asked her.

"The dominicker has a great deal of trouble with her chickens," she replied. Shortly afterwards, when she thought that I was not looking, she threw back her head and laughed.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

How Chewing Gum is Made Out of Crude Petroleum.

"There's a car load of solid comfort for the young ladies," said a gentleman in Lawrenceville to a reporter of a Pittsburg morning paper, pointing to a car standing on the Allegheny Valley railroad. "Now there's twenty-five-barrels of chewing gum there," he continued. You may not know it, but it is a fact that nearly all of the chewing gum consumed in the United States and Vassar College comes from Pittsburg."

"Of what is this maidenly solace composed?" asked the newspaper man.

"Why, it's made from tar, and the worst of tar. The Standard Oil Company is a big thing on wheels when you get talking about oil, but it is just as big relatively speaking when you get into the province of chewing gum. You see they control nearly all the refineries, and it is from them that the gum is evolved, so to speak. The refiners take the residum from the crude oil after the refined article has been made and work it in an agitator, producing a certain grade of paraffine substance. This is sent to two firms located in Boston and New York, who put it through another refining process and then scent the stuff, cut it up into small pieces, and the retail dealers take hold of it and make thousands of giddy girls happy with 'something to chaw.' The wax as loaded on the cars is worth 17 cents per pound, but when put through the second refining process, its cost is 30 cents a pound. I suppose a pound of refined paraffine will suffice for the making of 500 pieces of chewing gum; so the profit in the business is apparent when you recollect that it retails for 1 and 2 cents a stick."

"How much of the wax is shipped from Pittsburg weekly?" asked the reporter.

"Well, about fifty barrels per week. Some of it is used for finishing up insulated telegraph and telephone wires, some for making fancy candles; but the best grades are used for making chewing gum. In fact, it can be safely computed that twenty-five barrels of this wax are weekly shipped from Pittsburg to be worked up into chewing gum. It is not a very attractive loooking substance when it has gone through the first refining process, but after it has been reagitated it comes out a beautiful pearl-white in color and is absolutely tasteless. The making of paraffine is one of the green spots in the desert of refining just now, considering the condition of the oil trade. It is only within the past few years that the secondary refining process has been accomplished in this country. The wax was sent to Scotland then shipped back to this country. The two firms mentioned in New York and Boston are now making a good thing out of the business.

Taken for an Alligator.

Captain Paul Boyton has opened an aquatic museum in New York. He should secure an old fellow whom he encountered during his float down the Arkansaw river. Just before reaching Red Bluff, a native who had never heard of the captain, saw him floating.

"Ef that ain't a alligator said he, "I'm a fish."

Springing into a boat, he rowed out to investigate. When within speaking distance, the captain, who was afraid of being shot, raised up, and called "Halloa!"

"Wall, I do declare," exclaimed the old fellow, ceasing to row, and gazing at the captain, who in his rubber suit, looked like some terrible monster.

"I have heard o' a heap o' things an' have seed a few, but you air the fust talkin' alligator that I ever seed.

The captain to humor the fellow, and not knowing that his words would enforce conviction, replied:

"Yes, don't many of us talk, but I got the hang of it somehow."

"Wall, I do declare," said the old fellow, slowly rowing down the stream. "You must've larnt it from the Yankees."

"Yes."

"How'd they do it?"

"Split my tongue."

"It's a pity they hadn't split your head open, fur you'll cause trouble enough, turned loose in this river. Come out on the flank an' let me get a good look at you. I'd like fur my wife to see you, fur she thinks that I'm the ugliest thing next to a cat-fish, but blamed if you don't lay over me. Whar you goin', any how?"

"Going back down to the Mississippi."

"Whar you been?"

"Been up to Fort Smith; went up after a school of bass."

"Wall, if you ain't a peculiar fellow."

"Say, if I come out may I stay all night with you?"

"Yes, go a little furder down thar an' yer ken git in the bayou an' sleep thar, but mind, if I ketch you on my trot-line you're gone up, talk or no talk. Good bye; never seed the like o' you befo' and I hope never to agin," and taking a final look, he mused: "My Lawd, but he's a onery cuss.—*Arkansaw Traveller.*

The oldest volunteer military body which English annals record is the Honorable Artillery company of London. Its origin dates back to the reign of William II, when it bore the title of the company of St. George and was composed of citizens who formed themselves into an armed association for the preservation of public order. In 1558, when the Spanish Armada made the actual attempt to invade the country, they raised a force of 10,000 men. This was probably the earliest date at which volunteers were raised.

Life in Persia.

AN ENGLISH DOCTOR IS SENT FOR BY SOME PERSIAN LADIES.

Doctors are privileged persons. Possibly on his first visit, or if his patient be the wife of a holy man, they may be veiled; but afterward the veil is cast aside. One great characteristic of the Persian is his curiosity; among Persian women it is developed in an intense degree. And that is why it is that the doctor is so often sent for.

I have been summoned to the house of a Persian grandee. In deference to Oriental prejudices I have discarded my linen cutaway coat, which from its shortness, is considered indelicate, and substituted for it the professional black cloth frock.

"Heart's Delight! Heart's Delight!" shouts our guide, as he reaches a grimy curtain, at the same time signalling me by a wave of the hand to advance no further. A scuttling of slippered feet is heard, and Heart's Delight, a hideous negress of middle age, dressed in clean and bright print garments, raises the curtain. "In the name of God, you are welcome; you have been expected. One minute, sahib, till I inform our lady," grins the black slave woman. The curtain falls, and in the half darkness of the passage the porter gazes at me and I gaze at the porter. "Negresses are the daughters of burnt fathers," he remarks. To which I reply, "Yes, yes," as is the custom in the East on hearing a self-evident proposition. Now we are aware of considerable commotion and shrill voices from behind the curtain, and, before I can be enlightened further by the door porter on the subject of the daughters of burnt fathers, the curtain is again raised, this time to admit us. "Welcome, sahib. Pray enter. May your footsteps be fortunate!" Our guide, the sooty Heart's Delight precedes us.

We reach the door of the principal apartment, the windows of which look down upon the whole length of the *hauz*. I cast off my galoshes at the door, but retain my head gear, for to remove it would be the height of rudeness. Heart's Delight motions me to a seat on a chair (the only chair; Persians sit on the ground) at the head of the room. When I say that the interior of this apartment resembles the halls of the Alhambra Court at the Crystal Palace, as they appeared in their first splendor before the great fire there, I exactly describe it. A priceless carpet, surrounded by felt edgings, two inches thick and a yard wide appears like a lovely but subdued picture artfully set in a sombre frame. In the recesses of the walls are many bouquets in glass vases. The one great window—a miracle of intricate cargentry, some 20 feet by 20—blazes with a geometrical pattern of tiny pieces of glass, forming one gorgeous mosaic. Three of the sashes of this window are thrown up to admit air; the colored glass of the top and four remaining sashes effectually shut out excess of light.

The *frou-frou* of silk is heard. Thre ladies enter the room. Their feet and legs are bare to the knee, for they have cast off their shoes at the door; but the rest of them is shrouded in a large sheet of dark-blue silk, the outer veil of the Persian lady. Gracefully they sink down into the heaps in a semicircle opposite us. "Salaam, sahib. You are welcome. Tea, tea, for the sahib!" I respond in the customary way, and inquire after the health of my veiled hostesses. Only one replies, in a confident tone—she is evidently of middle age; and self-possessed. The other two blue heaps shake with inward mirth, but are silent. "It can not be, it is too hot!" the lady continues, as she casts off her dark-blue envelope—an example immediately followed by her companions.

Heart's Delight hastily folds up the three veils; and a plump, middle-aged lady, very comely and her two innocent-looking daughters, handsome young women, fair as any English girl, with round chubby faces and magnificent eyes are disclosed to view in all the splendor of the Persian lady's indoor dress. The costume of all is the same, varying only in colors, and these are of the gayest; short and voluminous skirts of silk, much bouffee, reaching to the knees; shirts (the Persian word, like the French chemise, is applied to the garment of both sexes) of transparent silk gauze; tiny Zouave jackets of gaily embroidered velvet, just covering the shoulders and the top of the back (of these the sleeves are unbuttoned from the elbow, hanging down and showing the gay linings of pale-colored but brilliant silk); the top of the head and the ears are biddep by gorgeous silk kerchiefs, embroidered in gold; and there is no more clothing to describe, unless the numerous bracelets of the bangle form, of gold and glass, which jangle as the ladies move their arms, may be called clothes.

The ladies chat; the younger ones only to each other in an undertone, for maiden modesty prevents their addressing the doctor; but they giggle and titter a good deal, and they are duly reproved for it by the elder lady. Tea in delicate old china cups is served; we all smoke hubble-bubbles, and four of them are brought by Heart's Delight and three other black female slaves. Presently I hear a tittering behind me, turn, and instantly there is a dead silence as a bright curtain of shot-silk quickly falls, but not before I have observed an amused bevy of gayly dressed women and children. "Excuse them, Dr. Sahib; they are so dull, so dull."

Conversation turns upon the curious customs of Europeans. I am asked if I am married. I have to admit that I am not, and I am duly pitied. But then, "After all, you are right. Where there is a woman there is discord," says my hostess. More tea; more pipes. Sweet cakes, confection, and conserves are handed; iced sherbet, in Bohemian glass tumblers, gilt and of gaudy colors, is served. I insinuate something to the effect that this is a professional visit; my hostess smiles. I repeat the remark, and then the lady, rising to bid farewell, replies: "We were dull; we were bored; you have *desennuye* us. *Wallah!*"—with a little laugh—"I have forgotten why we sent for you. Your footsteps, however, have been fortunate, for our hearts are no longer sad."

So here was an end of my visit. We shook hands heartily, and the lady gave me a huge bouquet of narcissus as I left. As I rode home through the glaring streets I felt all the more clearly that I had been merely sent for out of curiosity. But the handsome little carpet that I afterward received as a fee reconciled me to the experience, and caused me to remember that it is not in Persia alone that ladies summon a doctor simply because they are bored.

The Hot-Water Cure.

EFFECTS OF THE TREATMENT AND THE POINTS IN ITS FAVOR.

It may seem a startling assertion, but it is nevertheless a fact, that more persons are to-day taking hot water for various ailments than any single drug in our pharmacopœia. The spread in the belief in the medicinal value of hot water has travelled chiefly by word of mouth. To apply hot water medicinally could not have become so universally a custom unless great benefit had been bestowed by it upon many.

It was first employed in 1858, according to Dr. Cutter, by Dr. J. H. Salisbury, who made use of it in a series of experiments undertaken upon animals and men, with reference to the effects of animal food upon the animal economy as a cause and a cure of disease. These experiments were commented upon by the *London Lancet* as a "valuable American contribution to medicine," according to Dr. Cutter.

The benefits that result from the internal use of the hot water must be due, in part at least, if not wholly, to heat, said Dr. Ambrose L. Ranney in a recent lecture before the academy of medicine in this city. Some of its effects are manifested almost immediately in organs connected directly with the digestive apparatus.

The water may be taken in doses of from one goblet to one and a half. An ordinary goblet contains about ten ounces. The dose must be modified in accordance with its effects.

It must be drunk hot, and not warm (110 to 150 degrees). If necessary, fifteen minutes or more may be consumed in sipping a gobletful. Wooden cups prevent the water from cooling quickly. The water may be flavored with lemon, sugar, salt, ginger, etc., if necessary, but it becomes very agreeable to the palate without such after the patient has taken it for a short time.

The dose must be taken one hour and a half before each meal, with absolute punctuality, and one at bed time. Patients have the first dose brought to their bedside and consume it before rising. The passage of the fluid into the intestines, or its absorption before the meal, is insured by this rule. The quantity taken daily must be modified according to the effects produced.

The temperature of the water should be increased as fast as the patients can bear it. It is remarkable how high a degree of heat some patients can endure after taking hot water for months.

At first such a temperature would blister the mouth. Below 110 degrees the heat is not sufficient, as a rule to have any effects save as an emetic.

The administration of hot water must be continued at least six months in order to get its full effects. It will be some weeks, as a rule, before any beneficial effects become markedly apparent. It is not sufficient for a test of its value that it be given at regular intervals, with variable degrees of temperature.

The use of cold fluids in the form of beverages must be absolutely prohibited.

A restricted diet is often necessary to the full effects of the treatment in some forms of nervous derangements. It is customary with some patients to forbid all sweets, pastry, fresh bread in any form, and fats. The condition of the subject, in respect to fleeh, is a guide, as a rule to the character of the diet prescribed, provided that marked disturbances to digestion are not to be combated.

On drinking a goblet of hot water for the first time a sense of warmth within the stomach will be produced, unaccompanied with nausea. Eructations of gas from the stomach commonly occur within a few minutes after the first dose of hot water. This effect may persist for some weeks. Excessive eructation indicates that fermentation of food occurs after eating.

The skin soon shows the effect of the heat. A gentle glow with a tendency to perspiration is developed rapidly. This is diffused the entire body. Coldness of the extremities is often very much benefitted, and in a short time, by this treatment. The circulation of the body appears to become more uniform.

The kidneys exhibit marked effects of this treatment early.

The accessory organs of digestion (the liver and pancreas) seems to be stimulated by the internal use of hot water. Flatulence and constipation are enumerated as things of the past.

The nervous system seems to be profoundly impressed by a prolonged use of this agent. Especially is this the case among that class of patients who suffer from the effects of anæmia of the brain and of the spinal cord and spinal nerves.

This method of treatment has certainly one thing in its favor that few possess—viz., it is harmless. Because its remedial effects are so slow in some cases, it is no proof that they are not doubly permanent.

Most of our nationality chill their stomach with ice water between meals and during the act of eating. Who would think of feeding a horse, and placing a bucket of ice-water by his side? The question may be raised if this one habit alone has not done more harm to the nervous systems of men than tobacco or alcohol.

The success of the hot mineral waters, as consumed at the famous hot springs of this country and Europe, for chronic diseases, probably depends more upon employment of internal heat than upon the mineral ingredients of the waters themselves.

It is harmless if properly administered. A degree of temperature that can be endured by the mouth will not impair the integrity of the stomach. Many eat us drink coffee and tea at an equally high temperature, and in as large quantities as are compatible with the hot-water treatment.

Its effects are comparatively uniform, provided it be given for a sufficient period. Exceptions prove the rule. Isolated cases may be occasionally encountered where the results as stated do not occur.

It seems to exert a curative influence upon many of the chronic diseases that influence and disturb the proper assimilation of food. Some of these are important factors in the development of nervous derangements.

It appears that the curative influence of hot water is not usually transient. In many cases the symptoms have shown no tendency to return when once checked by its use, provided the patient's indiscretions do not lead to a relapse.

It may be employed as an adjunct to all recognized methods of treatment, without detriment to the patient.

It exerts a marked influence upon disturbances of the nerves.

In diabetes and in some kidney derangements its action as diuretic is quite remarkable in some cases.

As a laxative, hot water has a slow but decided action. It seems to be a justifiable deduction that the functions of the accessory organs of digestion are made active by its use and brought to a standard of health.

The skin is stimulated by the use of this agent, and the cutaneous circulation is apparently rendered more uniform.

From a few experiences made with reference to the effect of this agent as a preventative of seasickness, it should be employed for from four to six weeks preceding an ocean voyage, in accordance with the rules given above. —*Hartford Times.*

A Dog that Feigned Death.

A troop of soldiers under the command of the Neapolitan Government was marching at night toward a little wood, which was supposed to be the lurking place of a horde of banditti. When the soldiers had almost reached the wood they saw a little dog, that had been lying down and keeping watch, rise and begin to bark at the top of his voice. The soldiers followed him, thinking that he would give the alarm; and, indeed, when they had reached the middle of the wood, they found that the brigands had fled. The officer in command, in his anger, shot the dog that had just made him lose his prey. The animal howled fearfully, and fell, to all appearances, dead.

The soldiers went on their way, but in a few minutes saw the very dog that had just been "killed" stealing behind the trees, tacking like a ship, and intently watching the direction which they had taken. They ran after him and caught him, and found that he had not been in the least hurt. His instinct had taught him to feign death that he might be able to keep at his sentinel's post. His remarkable intelligence and cunning air won the love of the soldiers, who adopted him and trained him to hunt the banditti for whom he had been so faithful a watchman.—*Good Cheer.*

Taking a Name in Vain.

Some years ago the late T. S. Arthur published a novel, the scene of which was laid in Washington. It pictured the downfall of a talented young man who had gone to the bad through his fondness for drink. The author then proceeded with great exactness to picture the fascinating hostess—a lady prominent in the social circles of the capital city—at whose winetable the young man first developed his alcoholic appetite. He called this lady Mrs. Logan and described her as the wife of a gallant Union officer. When the matter was brought to General Logan's attention he addressed a sharp note to Mr. Arthur, asking how he dared to take such liberties with a lady's name, and assuring him that his wife was a teetotaler of the most advanced type.

Mr. Arthur answered that he was a very prolific writer, and left even the correction of the proof to his publisher. He explained that he had hunted up the original manuscript of the story, and found that the lady to whom reference was made was dubbed "L

THE COLUMBIAN.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1885.

The President has appointed Henry G. Pearson as post master of New York. Mr. Pearson is the present incumbent, and is a republican. His appointment was made at the request of many business men of the city irrespective of party. He has not been an active partisan, and it is said that he is the best post master New York has ever had. His retention is sharply criticised by the politicians and office-seekers, but it is considered to be directly in accordance with the President's expressed views on civil service reform.

A new point in banking law is settled in the opinion just filed by Justice Paxson in the case of the First National Bank of Scranton against Higbee & Co. Higbee & Co., drew a thirty days' draft on John B. Gillespie for $796 76. The draft was accepted, but not paid, and was returned to the Philadelphia bank from which it had been received. Afterwards Gillespie sent his brother to the Scranton bank with $600 to apply to the payment of this draft, and when informed that it had been returned to the Philadelphia bank, the $600 was left with the cashier, who gave the brother a certificate of deposit in favor of John B. Gillespie for $600 "to pay Higbee draft." Before the draft was returned Gillespie drew a check for $600 and the bank paid the money. Higbee & Co. afterward learned of the deposit and brought suit against the bank on the ground that, having received the deposit for a specific purpose, it should not have paid the money out in any other way, even on Gillespie's order. The Lackawanna County Court concurred in this view, and the plaintiffs got a verdict, but the bank appealed, and in reversing the judgment Justice Paxson says that Gillespie has the right to revoke the direction to pay the draft at any time prior to the application of the deposit for that purpose, and that in permitting him to withdraw the money the bank acted properly.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Mar. 30, 1885.

Government machinery is running very smoothly under the new management, and it is conceded on all hands that more and better work is accomplished under the new regime. As yet the heads of the different departments have been able to do very little in the way of reorganization and reform, but the needlessly complicated systems of the various bureaus are receiving careful study, and it is expected that from 1500 to 2000 clerks will be discharged in Washington alone.

A large crowd gathered about the stables last Thurday at the sale of Government horses and carriages ordered by Secretary Lamar. The elegant equipages brought good prices, but the money returned to the U. S. Treasury is but a small portion of the amount that will be saved. An elegant and expensive stable with grooms, drivers, and horses, all costing not less than $12,000 or 15,000 per year will no longer be maintained at the expense of the tax payer, and the example of honesty and democratic frugality will be felt in all the branches of the service over which the Secretary of the Interior presides.

It appears that the example of economy has already been felt by the Republican majority in the U. S. Senate, for the caucus has debated a proposition to reduce the expenses of that luxurious body $75,000 or $100,000 per year. In the first place, they propose to return to Gen. Ben Butler the House for which the Senate has paid an annual rental of $15,000, and next, to reduce the number of clerks and employees of whom there are many more than are needed.

President Cleveland is maintaining his reputation for a through worker. He keeps cool, does one thing after another, never attempts to do two things at once, and has ample time to look into and examine all the questions he is called upon to decide. His habits of hard work and long hours will enable him to give the great work before him conscientious and careful attention. There is no doubt that he is more or less bored by the crowds of curious people who, more than mere office seekers, are anxious to see the President, but he does not fret or vorry. A friend suggested to him the other day that a certain appointment which it was known would particularly please a certain newspaper might be advisable on that account. It would secure the friendship of that paper for his administration absolutely. His reply to this was: "Oh, well, they have all got to come to it, anyhow." He does, in fact, believe that every reputable newspaper in the United States is bound to come to his support, because he does not intend to adopt any course of action as President of the United States which reputable journals can succeed in persuading their readers is wrong.

When our bilious republican friends recall their gloomy auguries of what would follow the election of a democratic president, they must be amazed at the accuracy of their imaginations. A few weeks ago they were indulging in horrid visions of long haired tobacco eating bandits who they thought would take the Capitol by storm and rob the "truly good" and daintily nice of their soft seats and their salaries. No civil service law, they predicted, could stand between these long famished "outs" and the long withheld good things of office. The Union soldier would have to give way to the gaunt and hungry grey coats. The dreaded democratic President is in the seat so recently occupied by Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur. And yet things in Washington go on very much as before. There is no decline in real estate consequent upon the dismissed government clerks having their houses forced upon the market. In fact there is no depression anywhere, except in the minds and hearts of those clerks who are conscious that they have nothing to do and have no reason or right to draw salaries from the public treasury. Outside of this army of Republican spoilsmen, loafers and creatures, male and female, who have been appointed and upheld solely by "influence,"—all is peaceful and prosperous in the Capitol, and numerous republicans are now saying that the change came not a day too soon.

JEFFERSON ON REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

Now that the Democracy has returned to power after twenty-four years of exile, it finds itself confronted by the same question of patronage management which confronted its founder at the commencement of the century and during his incumbency of the Presidential office. The name of that great man is often vainly invoked to sanction or to condemn theories or practices of government which, from their connection with party passion or interest, constitute subjects of continuing and ardent debate, and upon which universal agreement of opinion is not to be expected. But this announced views upon any public question, when duly considered, will always be instructive, and will often afford us safe guidance, even under changed political conditions, in modern times.

He came to the Presidency at a time when nearly all public offices were filled by his political enemies, by men who had been active in opposing his election, and many of whom were not well disposed to republican principles of government, or at least were not hopeful of their success. Was the new chief magistrate, the head of a triumphant party, to act with vigor or with moderation in making appointments to office, or in removing his political enemies from office, and by what rules of conduct was he to act in relation there to? The answer to these questions is furnished by government records and by his published correspondence.

1. He announced with emphasis his conviction that it was both unreasonable and unjust that the majority party of the country should be excluded from public offices of appointment, and be compelled to see those offices filled, almost exclusively, by their political opponents; that this was a wrong which it was his duty, as it was his inclination, to redress; and that he would proceed to redress it as opportunity should offer, or should be created by a proper exercise of the removing power. It was his original idea, in pursuing this object, to depend entirely upon deaths, resignations, and removals for delinquency, to furnish vacancies for the exercise of the appointing power. (*Works*, IV. 451.) But upon further consideration and experience in administration, he came to hold that removals might be made for other reasons than official delinquency or misconduct in office, and particularly for "electioneering activity, or open and industrious opposition to the principles of the government, legislative and executive," or, in other words, "for using the influence of office to destroy the confidence of the people in their government." Sixteen removals were made by him upon this ground during the first two years of his administration. (*Works*, IV. 466, 485.

President Cleveland, in his civil service reform letter of December 25, 1884, has given a more expanded statement of this Jeffersonian doctrine, where he speaks of persons in office who "have forfeited all just claim to retention because they have used their places for party purposes, in disregard of their duty to the people, and because . . . . they have proved themselves offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management."

2. He declared that the appointments made *after his own election*, by his predecessor, did not confer upon the appointees any claim to continuance in office; that the attempt to impose them upon him as his assistants in administration was objectionable and offensive, and that he would not regard the persons so appointed even as candidates with claims to be considered by him as custodian of the appointing power. So far, therefore, as such appointees were not protected by a constitutional tenure of office, their appointments would be treated as if they had not been made. (*Works*, IV. 381, 383, 393–4, 546.)

3. It was his opinion that Ministers of the United States abroad, should be recalled after a reasonable time of service, for reasons which he said had commanded the approval of President Washington, as well as of his own deliberate judgment. He therefore recalled his friend, Mr. Short, and others, from foreign service, and in letters, dictated by kindly feeling, explained to them the grounds of fixed policy upon which he proceeded. (*Letter to William Short, Works*, IV. 413.)

4. He was unquestionably opposed to the Act of 15th May, 1820 (which fixed a statuory term of four years for many offices), for reasons stated in his letter to Mr. Madison, of 29th November, 1820, but it is equally certain that he would not have advised a disregard of the statute by the Executive, if his opinion as to its enforcement had been expressed. The power of removal, vested in the President by the Constitution, cannot be destroyed or impaired by statute, but the manner in which commissions shall go out, and the time for which they shall issue, may be regulated by law without impinging upon executive power. As matter of policy however, it is unwise and improper to remove officers of the United States during statutory terms of service, unless for good cause, public or personal, and the announcement and enforcement of a rule against it by the Executive must, in view of modern abuses of the appointing power, be regarded as a step, and an important step, in the direction of genuine reform.

What shall be regarded as good cause for removing an officer of the civil service, is a question of profound interest to the student of American politics, and one of continually increasing importance.

5. His opinion against nepotism, or the appointment of relatives to office, is strongly expressed in his letter of March 27th, 1801, to George Jefferson. (*Works*, IV. 388.)

6. The celebrated New Haven letter, of July 12th, 1801 (*Works*, IV. 402), asserts or implies some of the foregoing points of policy, but is more remarkable for a vigorous statement of the ultimate object at which he aimed—the condition of things which he greatly desired and longed for. No modern reformer of the civil service has ever more tersely and handsomely expressed the hopes or aims of those who would "proscribe proscription," and establish utopian perfection in the management of public appointments. But we must remember, as we read, that the words are the words of a man of sympathetic nature as well as of intellectual force, and that, as in his great first inaugural, he is stating a principle or rule without its necessary limitations. He says: "I shall return with joy to that state of things when the only question concerning a candidate shall be: 'Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?'" But if we turn to his letter to Levi Lincoln, written the day before, and to other writings of his of earlier and of later date, we will discover the sense in which he used those words, "faithful to the Constitution." They did not, in his view, describe the chiefs, the teachers, and the believers of the Hamilton school of opinion, who taught and held the doctrine of a strong government by construction of constitutional grants, and whose distrust of popular intelligence and wisdom was avowed and incorrigible. He who habitually gave to those persons blows and not favor, was the last among living men to invite them to nestle in the posts of government, thus enabling them to extend the circle of influence and power.

But he had not only "the courage of his convictions," but also the zeal of a missionary for their propagation and defence. There was in his scheme of public conduct no room for compromise with error, or for surrender of advantages to defiant and implacable foes. But in a noble sense he was willing, like the apostle to the Gentiles, "to become all things to all men," to win them to his faith and to the organization by which that faith was upheld. Hence the spirit of tolerance which breathes through all his correspondence, and appears in all his public utterances, toward the mass of the party opposed to him at his election. He sought for their conversion to republican principles by exhibiting before them an administration of public affairs in which purity, high ability, and wisdom were conspicuous, and by a conciliatory course toward them, in making removal from office. And he thoroughly accomplished his purpose. At the end of his public service he left Federalism prostrate, his party triumphant, and the future of his country secure.

There is a plain distinction between civil officers of mere *service*, and officers of *direction and control*. The cabinet secretaries, certain commissioners, and heads of bureaus, at Washington, collectors of customs, postmasters in the principal cities, and some other officers, hold offices of the latter class, while the great mass of offices belong to the former.

Officers of direction and control are in a special sense the agents of the President in the execution of the laws. He selects and appoints them and is responsible for their performance of duty. Besides, they either select or are concerned in the selection of the numerous subordinate officers and employes who serve under them, and in other respects their powers are varied and extensive. It is therefore necessary to efficient and successful administration, that presidential power over their offices should be continuous and complete. It follows that the tenure of office laws of the United States, which limit the President's power over those offices, must be as pernicious in operation as they are offensive and unconstitutional in form.

C. R. BUCKALEW.

General Grant had a serious attack last Saturday night and came near choking to death. He is better now, but the doctors think he cannot stand many such attacks.

LATER.—He had another severe attack on Wednesday and it was feared he would not survive through the day. At midnight he was again better. Grant himself thinks the end is near.

Appointments and Removals.

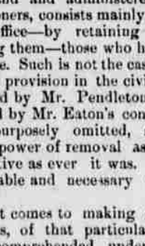
There is a wide-spread popular misapprehension that civil service reform, or what passes for that, as a system of appointments provided by the civil service law and and administered by the commissioners, consists mainly in keeping in office—by retaining or reappointing them—those who happen to be in office. Such is not the case. There is no such provision in the civil service law framed by Mr. Pendleton and administered by Mr. Eaton's commission. It was purposely omitted, so as to leave the power of removal as free to the executive as ever it was. And a very valuable and necessary power it is.

When it comes to making new appointments, of that particular grade which is comprehended under the civil service law, and which does not include the lower class of laborers and the employees, nor the heads and chiefs of departments, it is understood that the president will observe the law, and cause it to be observed. Under that law he appoints a commission, consisting of two Democrats and one Republican, who in turn appoint other examining boards who investigate all applicants and report upon their fitness; and whenever a place is vacant they can recommend four persons for it, from which the appointing power in the exercise of its discretion selects one for the position.

This is the whole scope and effect of the law, and it does not apply to any offices or departments wherein there are less than fifty applicants.

It will readily be seen that this makes no provision whatever for the retention of present officials; and in every case where they have been appointed for an indefinite term, the very proper question to be asked concerning them is whether or not they would be now appointed if their office was vacant. Their occupancy of it gives them no lien on it; nor does their honest and capable discharge of its duties. If they are better qualified than anybody else, that is some consideration. But the fact that they have been appointed hitherto by a Republican administration, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred for partisan reasons, establishes no claim on their part to be continued. When they were appointed no Democrat's merit was considered for a moment. The assumption of such appointees that they have a divine right to the offices is as empty as it is impudent.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

ROYAL



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Sold by all Druggists.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. James Lake and F. L. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 16th day of Feb. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 4th day of May next, to continue for two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 4th day of May with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg the 2nd day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the one hundred and ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

(L. S.)

Sheriff's Office, JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

The undersigned executor of the estate of Arwilla L. Davis, late of Benton township, deceased, will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on

Saturday, April 25th, 1885,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to-wit:

All that certain messuage and lot of ground situate in Benton township, Columbia Co., bounded on the north by the public road leading from Fishingcreek to Cambra on the east by lands of Samuel Appleman, on the south by lands of George W. Cadwallader, and on the west by lands of R. W. Lemon, containing 2¼ acres, more or less.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN S. KLINE, Executor.

Apr 3-tf

GRAND JURORS.

MAY TERM, 1885.

Bloom—Augustus Friend, Samuel Gigger, W. R. Ringrose.
Briarcreek—A K Adleman, H J Edwards, Francis Evans.
Berwick—H C Freas, Geo Moorhead.
Benton—John Eshelman
Catawissa—A. T. Lewis, Charles Schmick.
Centre—T. U. Schweppenheiser.
Centralia—Geo. Brady.
Fishingcreek—Isaiah Raber.
Greenwood—John Leggott, Elijah Lemon, John C. Robbins.
Locust—Solomon Leiby.
Main—Charles Reichart, Calvin Wymans.
Mifflin—W. C. Hartzel.
Mt. Pleasant—Adam Welliver.
Montour—John S Mensch.
Scott—B. F. Seighard.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

FIRST WEEK.

Bloom—B. F. Hicks, John Penman.
Benton—Theodore Lewis.
Berwick—W. F. Longey, Peter Overderfer.
Beaver—Conrad Deitz.
Briarcreek—Samuel Hauck.
Catawissa—Wm. Martz, J. Notenstine.
Centre—Levi Aikman, Albert Shaffer.
Centralia—John Davis, John Miller.
Conyngham—Charles Wetherman.
Fishingcreek—Reuben Boston, S. C. Creveling, Abijah Lewis.
Hemlock—Francis Roat, T. E. Sands, Hiram Sterling.
Main—J. E. Bishop.
Mifflin—James Large.
Madison—W. H. Demott, John C. Shultz, Wm. Shetler.
Pine—Iliff Arter, Jacob Shultz, John K. Watts.
Roaringcreek—John Dyer, Joseph Levan.
Scott—Henry Keichner, Samuel McKamey.
Sugarloaf—Landon Larish.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—S. C. Brown, John Parver, F. B. Hartman, W. H. Yetter.
Beaver—Michael Fry.
Berwick—John Hill, J. S. McMurtrie, Wilet Patterson, Daniel Sult, Henry Wantch.
Benton—W. L. Cole, Washington Knouse.
Briarcreek—S. T. Conner.
Catawissa—Frank Dolman, G. P. Fensternacher.
Centralia—Thomas Collins.
Fishingcreek—Newton Long.
Franklin—Henry Gutshall.
Greenwood—Adam Utt.
Hemlock—John S. Keyhard.
Jackson—David Cole.
Madison—Urlan Welliver.
Mifflin—John Kirkendall.
Mt. Pleasant—H. Sands.
Locust—H. Berning r, Thomas Cherington, Henry Gable, Thomas Miller, R. M. Watkins.
Orange—C. R. Canfield.
Pine—Irani Pratt.
Roaringcreek—Daniel Williams.
Scott—John Roup.
Sugarloaf—Clarence Laubach.

TRIAL LIST.

B H Creveling Ex'r &c vs Mary Snyder.
Cyrus Stackhouse vs E Keeler & Co et al.
D B Frederick et ux vs Edward Lyons.
Frederick Hosler's use vs D H & W R R Co.
Stephen Bittenbender vs Samuel Bower et al.
Henry Thomas vs Benjamin Gearhart et al.
W A M Grier vs James McAlarney Ex et al.
Thomas Gearaghty vs William Lyons et al.
Rohr McHenry et ux vs Wm E Patterson.
Gideon Stecker's Adm'x vs Thomas Hickey.
Jacob Hahnes vs N & W B & Ry Co.
W G Yetter vs N & W B Ry Co.
Jane Moyer vs James Lewar's Administrator.
Orangeville M S F & L Association vs R A Henrie.
John Longenberger vs Aaron Hess et al.
George Bo er vs Thomas Geraghty.
James Lewar's Administrator vs Jacob Weaver et ux.
M G Hughes et al vs Edward T Owen.
Andrew Croll vs N & W B Ry Co.
McCready Bros vs Com M F Ins Co.
Daniel S Laubach vs J W Smith et al.
Adams & Son vs Francis Evans Trustee.
Isaac C Burrel vs P & R R R Co.
William Ebner vs M G Smith.
Daniel Zarr et al vs G W Reifsnyder et al.
Mary W Holmes vs J S Woods et al.
J K Robbins & Son vs Charles Hughes.
O D L Kostenbauder vs Charles Hughes.
H E Heacock vs William Masteller.
Bartley Albertson vs David T. Jones.
Peter Michael's heirs vs John Bloomagle.
Sarah M Hess vs Daniel F Seybert.
Reuben Fagley's Executors vs John Perry.
Jacob Boyer vs David Vanhorn.
Cyrus Stackhouse vs E B & E A Beishline.
John Bomboy vs M M Hartzell.
Theodore F Craig vs Mahala Craig.
Frank Stewart vs Daniel Seybert.
S H Wolf constable vs John R Yohe et al.
C B Brockway vs Locust Mt Coal & Iron Co.
Chas W McKelvy vs Chas B Brockway.
D F Seybert vs E L Adams.

SALESMEN WANTED to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and expenses Paid. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)

CHASE BROTHERS, Rochester, N. Y.

apr 3-2m

20,690,506

BOTTLES OF

WARNER'S "SAFE" CURE

Or, Warner's SAFE Kidney and Liver Cure (its former title)

SOLD TO FEBRUARY 1, 1885.

No other Compound on earth can show a similar record and no Physician a better one.

The highest Medical Authorities pronounce it the only known Specific for Kidney, Liver and Urinary diseases; that it has no equal as a BLOOD PURIFIER, and that it is the best safe guard against contagious diseases, both acute and chronic, keeping the Kidneys and Liver—the great organs of the body—in healthy condition, disease then being impossible.

For the many distressing ailments of delicate Ladies, it has no equal.

We can furnish over one Hundred Thousand voluntary Testimonials similar to the following.

Read them for the good of yourself, your family and your friends

Note the following, showing how this vast number of bottles was distributed, as evidenced by our sales-books.

—(‡)—

Boston, - 936,842.

B. F. LARRABEE, Esq., 49 Chester Square, Boston., in 1879, was given up by several prominent Boston Physicians as incurable from Bright's Disease. He took over 200 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, in 1880-2, and Oct. 6, 1884, wrote that the "cure was as permanent as surprising."

Providence, - 128,947.

G. W. FULTON, Esq., Fulton, Texas, suffered for ten years from serious bladder disorders and lost from 25 to 30 pounds; in 1881 he used 14 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and recovered his natural weight and said, "I consider myself well for a man of 75." December 20th, 1884, he wrote, "I have had no symptons of kidney disorder since 1881, and if I did I should rely upon SAFE Cure."

Portland, Me., - 330,829

EX GOV. R. T. JACOB, Westport, Ky. In 1882, during a political canvas, health gave way and was prostrated with severe kidney trouble. Lost 40 pounds of flesh. Used Warner's SAFE Cure in 1882, and June 23, 1884, writes: "I have never enjoyed better health,—all owing to Warner's SAFE Cure."

Bal. of N. Eng. - 331,315.

HON. N. A. PLYMPTON (Hon. B. F. Butler's campaign manager), of Worcester, Mass., in May, 1880, was prostrated by kidney colic, caused by the passage of gravel from the kidneys to the bladder. He then began using Warner's SAFE Cure and in a short time passed a large stone and a number of smaller ones. Dec. 10th, 1884, Mr. Plympton wrote. "I have had no recurrence of my old trouble since Warner's SAFE Cure cured me."

New York State, 3,053,080.

MRS. J. B. DESMOULIN, 2411 Morgan street, St. Louis, Mo., in 1882, wrote, "I have been in delicate health for many years; but Warner's SAFE Cure made the picture of health." June 23rd, 1884, she wrote, "My health has been good for the last two years."

Pennsylvania - 1,365,914.

Bal. N. W. States, 1,400,362.

IF IT IS

HARD TIMES WITH YOU

Resort to the Remedy that Nine-tenths (9-10) of Sufferers Require, thereby saving Continuous Debility and expensive medical attendance.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Cleveland, - 511,974.

JOSEPH JACQUES, Esq., St. Albans, Vt., in January 1877 was taken desperately sick with Bright's Disease of the kidneys. He spat blood, was tremendously bloated and seemed to be beyond the power of the best physicians. He then took sixty bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, which restored him to health. January 1st, 1885, eight years afterwards, he wrote: "I never enjoyed better health in my life than I do now, and I owe it all to Warner's SAFE Cure. I consider myself cured of Bright's disease.

Cincinnati, - 655,250.

B. J. WORRELL, of Ellaville, Fla., in 1879, was prostrated with Bright's Disease of the kidneys, and under the best treatment grew worse. On the advice of Governor Drew's sister, I began Warner's SAFE Cure, sixty bottles of which restored me to full measure of health. I have now been cured about four years, and my case has been regarded as miraculous." Governor Drew of Jacksonville, Florida, April 20th, 1884, says "Mr. Worrell's case and cure give me great confidence in Warner's SAFE Cure and I unhesitatingly indorse it."

Bal. Ohio (State,) 474,869.

MRS. S. A. CLARK, East Granby, Conn., in 1881 was utterly used up with constitutional and female complaints of the worst kind. Been sick ten years, and tried everthing. In November, 1884, she wrote, "Warner's SAFE Cure cured me four years ago, and has kept me well."

Southern States, - 2,725,513.

ROBERT GRAHAM, 77 Penn St. Brooklyn, N. Y., suffered for six years from inflammation of the bladder and stricture. Six physicians, specialists, gave him up to die. In 1883 he began Warner's SAFE Cure and its continued use, he says, effected a comple cure. Under date June 25, 1884, he says, "My health continues good; have used no medicine since April 30th, 1883."

Canada, - - 1,175,868.

St. Louis, - 1,222,895.

REV. JAMES ERWINE, Methodist minister, West Eaton, N. Y., was long and seriously ill with inflammation of the prostate gland, (a very obstinate disorder). In 1882, he began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure, and June 25th, 1884, wrote, "The relief obtained two years ago proved permanent; physicians express great surprise."

Kansas City, - 538,395.

S. A. JOHNSTON, Lockington, Ohio, Sept. 20th, 1881, stated that for thirty years he had suffered tortures with dyspepsia, but he was entirely cured by the use of Warner's SAFE Cure. Dec. 8th, 1884, he says: "I took 20 or 25 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and it has never failed to stop any symptoms of my old complaint if they appeared; my health is good."

Bal. S. W. States, 635,092.

N. B. SMILEY, Esq., of Bradford, Pa., in 1882, was very seriously sick of extreme kidney disorder and rheumatism, which gradually grew worse. Physicians being unable to assist him his last resort was Warner's SAFE Cure, and June 25th, 1884, he wrote, "My health is better than for two years past, and in some respects is better than it has been for five years. When I catch cold and have any slight kidney trouble, I resume the medicine again and the relief I believe is permanent."

San Francisco, 932,210.

JAMES M. DAVIS, 330 South Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y., superintendent of Jagger Iron Co., in 1881 suffered from very serious kidney trouble; he weighed but 160 pounds; he used 18 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and December 8th, 1884, he wrote, "That was fully three years ago. I have had no trouble since, and I feel first class and weigh 198 pounds. I would not go back to that time of four years ago for al the dollars in the United States."

Bal. Pacific Coast, 624,237.

All the Testimonials above given are from persons who were PERMANENTLY CURED several years ago and remain so.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

COLUMBIA COUNTY S S

Among the records and proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas of said county it is, *inter alia* thus contained.

E. KEELER & CO., vs. E. B. BEISHLINE AND E. B. BEISHLINE & BRO. } No. 59 May Term '84.

And now, March 20th, 1885, on motion of Geo. E. Elwell, attorney for a lien creditor, the court appoint C. G. Barkley, Esq., auditor to distribute money in court arising from the sale by the Sheriff of the property of E. B. Beishline, and E. B. Beishline & Bro., amounting to $258.40 as shown by the sheriff's return

BY THE COURT.

In pursuance of the above appointment, the undersigned auditor will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, April 23rd, 1885 at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested must appear and present their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund.

C. G. BARKLEY, Auditor.

Mar 27-4 w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB KELLER, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration in the estate of Jacob Keller, late of Jackson township, Columbia county, Penna., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

GEORGE REMLEY, Administrator. Waller P. O.

Mar 20-6 w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN ACHENBACH, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of John Achenbach, deceased, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Penna., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator *de bonis non cum testamento annexo*. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

J. HOWARD KLINE, Administrator, *d. b. n. c. t. a.*

mar 20-6 w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY W. MAJOR, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution in the hands of the administrator in the estate of Henry W. Major, deceased, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, April 13th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested in said estate must appear and present their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund.

D. A. MUNSON, Administrator. E. R. IKELER, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL H. HAGENBUCH, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Samuel H. Hagenbuch deceased, late of Orange twp, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

Elwell, Att'y. W. R. HAGENBUCH, Administrator.

Feb 27-6 w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY HUTCHISON, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute the fund in the hands of the administrator to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, April 28th, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purposes of his appointment, when and where all persons interested must appear and present their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund.

L. E. WALLER, Auditor.

Mar 27-4 w

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for Advertising in 962 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

Read and Save Money,

Now is the time to Build.

—o—

No 1 German Pine Siding 5 or 6 in. wide.	$17 00 per m.
No 1 ½ inch siding planed,	14 00 "
" Hemlock German siding, 6 inch	14 00 "
" " flooring,	14 00 "
" white pine "	17 00 "
" yellow " "	16 00 "
" surfaced pine boards,	17 00 "
" sawed pine shingles,	3 00 "
No 2 " " "	2 00 "
No 3 " " "	1 75 "
No 1 sap sawed pine shingles,	1 75 "
" hemlock sawed	2 00 "
" Peart shaved pine "	from $5 00 to 7 00 "
" sap " " " "	3 00 to 4 50 "
" hemlock " " " "	4 00 to 4 50 "
" shingle lath,	2 75 "
" plastering lath,	2 00 "
Hemlock fencing,	9 00 "
" ungaged fencing 6 inch wide,	10 00 "
" boards 10 to 12 inch wide,	10 00 "
" bills any size from $10 00 to 11 00	"

—o—

I keep a full stock of the above kinds of Lumber always on hand, and will sell at these prices during year of 1885.

—o—

H. B. LOW,

Orangeville, Columbia Co., Pa.

apr 3 6m

FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING ESTABLISHED 1866

Is Cheap, WATER-PROOF, Easy to apply, STRONG, Durable. Does not rust or rattle. It is a SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER at Half the Cost. Outlasts the building. CARPETS and RUGS of two coats, double the wear of all cloths. Catalogue and sample free. W. H. FAY & CO. CAMDEN, N. J.

Apr 3 2 wd

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 90
Rye " "	60
Corn " "	50
Oats " "	32
Flour bar rel	5 & 6 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Butter	22
Eggs	16
Tallow	06
Potatoes new	30
Dried Apples	05
Hams	12
Sides and shoulders	9
Chickens	8
Turkeys	12
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	14 00
Beeswax	25
Buckwheat flour per hundred	2 00
Hides per lb	5 to 7
Veal skins per lb	08
Sheep pelts, each	75
Wool per lb	30

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED.—Western winter bran, spot, 16.25 @ 17

FLOUR.—Western extra's 3.00 @ 3.50; Penn'a family, 3.50 @ 3.87 Ohio clear, 4.00 @ 4.50; winter patent 4.75 @ 5.30.

WHEAT.—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 95; No. 2, 92.

CORN.—47 @ 50.

OATS.—No. 3 white @ 35 No. 2, 37.

HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, $16. fair to good Western and New York, 13. @ 15.; medium Western and New York, 10. @ 12.; Cut hay as to quality 13. @ 17.50.

Rye straw 90 @ 91, Wheat straw, 9. @ 10. Oat straw 11.

EGGS.—Pennsylvania 18½; western 18 @ 18½.

BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 28 @ 30 Western extra 25.

LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 10½ @ 11 mixed lots 7½ @ 10 roosters old 6.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Chickens extra 9½ @ 10 · dressed turkeys, extra, 15, choice, 13 @ 14, middling 11 @ 12.

STATEMENT

OF FINANCES OF

MONTOUR TOWNSHIP,

FOR YEAR ENDING 9th MARCH, 1885.

DAVID MOURER, COLLECTOR POOR TAX,

	DR.	CR.
To duplicate	$165 67	
By cash paid overseers		130 60
" tax returned to commissioners		15
" Exoneration Mrs Sommers		25
" " Henry Rupert		07
" Cash paid C Crawford overseer		26 92
" Commission		8 28
	$165 67	$165 67

ELIZABETH WALTER'S ESTATE.

	DR.	CR.
Assistance rendered by overseers of poor	26 32	
Interest	2 55	
By cash received by C Crawford		28 87
	$ 28 87	$ 28 87

PHILIP FOUST AND C. CRAWFORD OVERSEERS OF POOR.

	DR.	CR.
To cash from collector	156 92	
" balance	109 90	
" E. Walter's estate	28 87	
" unseated land	10 85	
By cash paid for clothing Geo. Johnson		11 00
" cash paid J Casey for duplicate		2 00
" " for boots for Geo Johnson		2 25
" " for support of Geo Johnson		5 59
" " att'y fees Knorr & Winterstein		5 00
By cash services as overseer		11 00
" " auditors' fees		6 00
" " paid I W McKel

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Correct Railroad Time Table.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1885.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:05 a. m.	8:28 a. m.
2:10 p. m.	11:52 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:40 p. m.

The 8:28 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:50, reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3:05 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

SOUTH.	SOUTH.
11:27 a. m.	12:01 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

To Subscribers Out of the County.

Our books show that a considerable proportion of loss on subscription arises through the negligence of subscribers outside of the county. Some take the paper and pay the first year in advance, but after that they allow it to run on, paying no attention to statements sent them, and at the end of two or three years we are obliged to stop the paper and lose the amount, because it is too small to send for collection. This has happened too often, and we are forced to say that all subscriptions outside the county must positively be paid in advance. Those who have received bills lately will please respond soon, or the papers will be stopped.

Personal.

Miss Annie Jamison is home from school on a visit.

W. O. Holmes took charge of the Rupert Hotel on the 1st.

Capt. Conner was in town over Sunday. He takes great interest in Ent Post.

Geo. P. Fenstermacher of Philadelphia was in town on Monday.

Col. A. D. Seeley was among our callers of the past week.

Dr. Ranson left for Pittsburg the beginning of the week, where he expects to reside.

Dr. I. Willitts has moved into F. Vanderslice's house on Fifth street, and intends to practice medicine here.

S. D. Hosler has removed from Mahanoy City to Berwick, where he expects to make his home for some time.

Charles Reichart of Mainville, was in town on Monday. He is one of the Grand Jurors for May Term.

Charles W. McKelvy received some bruises by a fall while coming out of his house a few days ago.

G. S. Robbins has gone to New York where he will spend several weeks in establishing agencies for the Wirt Pen.

M. P. Lutz has retired from the firm of Lutz & Sloan, H. W. Sloan will continue in the dry goods business as heretofore. Mr. Lutz expects to devote his attention to fire and life insurance.

H. A. Sands, of Wyalusing, Bradford county, a brother of J. E. Sands, deceased, was visiting friends in this county the past week. Mr. Sands is a very enthusiastic Democrat.

Examinations have been in progress at the Normal School this week.

About five inches of snow fell on Saturday night, March 28th.

Regular term of Court will be held Monday, May 4th.

We publish this week the list of jurors for May court.

The rink closed for the season last Saturday.

Augustus Traub, living near Sunbury, buried a little son last week.

The new council will be sworn in next Monday. There are but two changes in the old council.

W. J. Kendig has sold his boot and shoe store to Jere Hess, and contemplates going west.

B. F. Savage has not sold his farm, as advertised, but has rented it for the coming year.

FOR SALE.—A pair of gray ponies, one new platform spring wagon, one top buggy. Inquire of Jeremiah Hess, East street, Bloomsburg. mar 27-2w*

We expect soon to have better paper on which to print the COLUMBIAN. We always try to get the best, but have been disappointed with our last order.

We acknowledge receipt of invitation to dedication of the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association of Berwick, on Tuesday evening, April 7th.

FOR SALE.—Jersey cows and graded Jerseys. Also, 1 pair of 7 ton Platform scales. Inquire of G. A. Herring, Bloomsburg. apr 3-2w *

A half medium job press has just been added to this office, making the sixth press now in use, which is three or four more than any other office in the county possesses.

The *News Item* and *News Dealer* speak of our business office with its new arrangement, as one of the handsomest in the state. Thanks, for the compliment.

J. L. Girton killed the frogs that have been in his window for some time past, on Tuesday, and treated some of his friends to a fry.

By a resolution adopted at the Democratic convention last August, the time of holding the convention was changed to the last Tuesday of July. The Delegate Election will be held the Saturday previous.

Reilly has placed two new chairs in his barber shop. They are the latest pattern of shaving chairs, and are provided with changeable back and seat, leather for winter and cane for summer. He has also purchased a chair for children's hair-cutting.

In an opinion recently filed Judge Elwell holds that a son who takes care of an aged parent for many years, and then seeks to compel contribution towards the support of such parent from another son, can recover only for future support. The court has no authority to order contribution for past support.

We have recently seen some of the specimens of writing and pen drawing executed by L. M. Kelchner of Light Street, and believe they are the finest we have ever seen. He is a natural genius in this particular, and shows vast improvement in each successive drawing he executes.

J. F. Caldwell bakes the finest bread in town. apr 3tf *

Attention is called to the advertisement of T. F. Hunt, Scranton, Pa., dealer in carriages, wagons, &c.

For church and parlor decoration and Easter presents the beautiful natural flowers at Dillon's Green Houses are most suitable.

Workingmen's Unions are being formed in all the towns throughout the mining regions. One was recently organized at Shamokin and another at Mt. Carmel.

FOR SALE.—A large lot of good hemlock joint and lap shaved shingles. Also, a lot of part pine shaved and sawed, at the lowest cash prices.

ANDREW LAUBACH & SON.
Feb. 20-2m. Guava, Pa.

The list of possible candidates for sheriff embraces Col. Seeley, Samuel Smith, Henry Kelchner, William Miller, W. A. Kile, and John W. Hoffman. Some of these may withdraw, and it is quite certain that others will be added to the list.

The Watsontown car shops have orders for three hundred and fifty cars for the Georgia Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Morgan, the general manager took a trip south and in competition with many other car works was successful in obtaining the order.

The Glendower iron works of Danville, formerly owned by Creveling, Miles & Co., was sold to T. P. Pierce of Scranton, Pa., who represented the bondholders. Mr. Pierce held mortgages amounting to $59,000, and bid $2,000 over the mortgages he held for the property.

A Protective Association has been organized by the merchants of Milton. When it is ascertained that any person has contracted a debt at any store, and avoids paying it, the fact is made known to other merchants and he is unable to purchase goods without paying cash therefor.

To test the purity of water there has been found no better or simpler way than to fill a clean pint bottle three-fourths full of the water to be tested, and dissolve in the water half a teaspoonful of the purest sugar—loaf or granulated will answer—cork the bottle, and place it in a warm place for two days. If in twenty-four to forty-eight hours the water becomes cloudy or milky it is unfit for domestic use.—*Ex.*

Counterfeit United States silver certificates of the denomination of $20 are in circulation, one having been offered at the National bank of Pottstown. The bogus note is not a very perfect one, the paper being heavier, and in other respects it can easily be detected by judges of money. Better keep a sharp lookout for such bills, however, to save loss.

The Danville *National Record* says they have been informed that the "Montour Iron and Steel Company posted up notices that all unskilled workmen under their employ should occupy houses belonging to the company, otherwise their services would no longer be required." This is the fruit workmen receive for voting as their employers dictate.

A meeting of the School Directors and friends of education was held in the Court House at Danville recently, and a society organized to be known as the "Montour County Board of Education." One of the objects of the society is to purchase school books at a cheaper rate, and supply the scholars with them at a saving of considerable expense, and to aid in establishing a uniform series of text books for the county.

John Weiss who several years ago married two women in a brief period and was sentenced to the county jail, from which he escaped, was arrested at Wilkesbarre last week just as a term of service ended in that jail, and brought to Buckhorn where Esq. Moore held him in $1000 bail for deserting one of his wives. Some friends furnished the bail and paid the costs on the old case, amounting to $73.95 and Weiss went back to Wilkesbarre.

Following is a list of letters remaining in the post office at Benton for the quarter ending March 31, 1885:

Mr. F. M. Smith, Mr. Clark Fidler, Miss Grace Warren, Miss Della C. Kline, Miss Nory Knous, Mrs. Dennis Palinating, Mrs. Elizabeth Shalinberger, Mrs. Letta A. Ruland, Miss S. M. Shultz (card.)

Persons calling for the above letters please say advertised.

JOHN HEACOCK, P. M.

E. A. Rawlings became the unwilling owner of a kid a few days ago. It was sent to him by express, but not desiring to supply his customers with kid cutlets, he declined to pay the expressage on it, and so Charley Stohner took it off his hands. Ed. does not know where it came from, but if he will ask Silas Mosteller to stand up and tell him, honest indian, what he knows about the matter, he may get some valuable information.

C. L. Pohe and wife of Espy, buried their infant daughter, Lizzie, on Monday of this week. One day last week Mrs. Pohe went up stairs and left the child down. When found alone it wandered to the stair and attempted to follow its mother, but only ascended three stairs when she fell backward, striking the floor with the back of her head. She became unconscious at once, and remained so for three days when her eyes were closed in death. The child was about twenty-two months old.

Notice has been published in the Catawissa *News Item* that application will be made at the May term of Court for the incorporation of Catawissa into a borough. A citizens' meeting was held on Tuesday, and committees appointed to attend to the matter. Another meeting is called for next Tuesday evening and all interested in the movement requested to attend. If there are any serious objections to the incorporation the facts should be brought before this meeting, then there can be no censuring anyone in the future.

Elmer E. Person, who has been in our employ since the first of January, 1882, expects to sever his connection on Saturday of this week. He served faithfully his three years until January 1st, 1885, mostly upon the newspaper work and is skilled in every department of it. Since January 1st he has given his time to job printing, and has rapidly learned from the great variety of work done in our jobbing department. We would be pleased to have him remain with us, since he was so reliable that any matter might be entrusted in his care. Should he follow his trade we bespeak for him success.

The following article is going the rounds of the newspapers. We can tell better at the end of the year if there is any truth in it. We give it to our readers as we receive it:

"'Ere long the farmer will commence to plow up the seventeen-year locusts, for they are now in the ground, no doubt, getting ready for their long delayed visit, and however cold the weather it cannot freeze them out. The records of this region of country tell us they were here as long ago as 1715, and every seventeenth year since they have arrived on time, and in great numbers."

A teachers' examination will be held in the Forks school house, in Fishingcreek township, to-morrow (Saturday), April 4th.

If you want a post-office, or government position of any kind, send at once for the latest, greatest and best book published, containing lists and salaries of all government offices in every state and country with full instructions how and where to make application to secure an appointment. A copy of this valuable work sent by mail, postpaid, to any address for one dollar, by the Democrat Book Co., Mt. Pleasant, Pa. Agents wanted. 4-3-2t

It is not sufficiently known that when coffee beans are placed upon hot coals or on a hot plate the flavor arising is one of the most effective, and at the same time agreeable disinfectants. If no heat is disposable, even the spreading of ground coffee on the object to be disinfected, even if it be a cadaver, is most satisfactory. Some journals announce this as a newly discovered fact, but it appears by investigation that it was well known by nurses and housewives forty years ago, while some members of the medicinal profession became only convinced of its value some twenty years ago while at present the majority of the physicians are not aware of the virtues of this simple and agreeable remedy.—*Ex.*

Easter.

Special services will be held at the Episcopal church on Sunday. At six o'clock in the morning there will be full Morning Prayer. The music will be rendered by a sextette, and will consist of Danks', Easter Anthem, "Christ, our Passover," the *Gloria Patri*, by Wilson, the *Te Deum* by Warren, and the *Jubilate*, by Millard. At the end of the Psalter the *Gloria in Excelsis* will be sung from Weis' Third Mass, in B flat. The Responses will be sung and the Creed intoned.

At ten o'clock there will be a sermon with Holy Communion.

The Sunday school will hold its Easter festival in the evening at 7.

A Suit Under the Storebill Law.

An employee has sued the Star Slate Company at Bangor for wages due him deducted from his pay on account of bills due at a store in which the Star Slate Company has an interest. The suit is practically a test case, and is an eye opener for other companies. If it is gained by the plaintiff hundreds of employees of all the quarries, who have been paid similarly, will bring suits also. The employee in question has retained his envelopes for two years, showing how much money he received and how much was paid in orders. He admits that he received full value for his labor, but says the company has no right to retain the cash. Neither party will stop short of the Supreme Court.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

Benton.

The dwelling of Abe Fullmer of Benton was consumed by fire on Wednesday night of last week. The fire originated from a defective flue. The household effects were nearly all saved. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

Bendertown was a scene of confusion and activity on last Thursday, caused by the arrival of two movings, viz: Alfred Gibbons and Eli Pealer. The former moved from Benton and will engage in the mercantile business; and the latter moved from Pealertown, or Forks, P. O., away from the malarial effects of the locality and stream, and busy farm life, to enjoy a more healthy location. He has poor health.

Winter slipped and fell from the lap of Spring last Friday and broke his back "galap."

Ruben Gibbons kept nearest the warm stove this winter than ever in his life before. He is creeping along in age pretty lively. He is upwards of 72 years.

William Ipher complained of a cold sometime ago, which was all around him, but had not seized upon his mortal system. It is gone, and it is not at all likely that he will catch it now.

The Rev. T. H. Tubbs was awarded the Buckhorn charge by the M. E. Conference. We are glad that his health improved sufficiently to engage in the calling of his choice, but are sorry to lose him as a neighbor. While he has not had the advantages of a collegiate course, or academic education, he nevertheless ranks with the average preacher, and is an exemplary man.

The Rev. G. V. Savage is very much afflicted with rheumatism, and part of the time unable to fill his appointments.

We thought Benton was ahead, but Lightstreet has the largest hen's egg. Ipher drew the measure too tightly. We believe it was larger. Try again William.

The Law of the Road.

A case was carried to Supreme Court a few days ago to recover damages for injuries inflicted by a collision of wagons. Judge Biddle gave the following exposition of the law of the road:

"There is no rule of law which requires a traveller to drive over any particular part of a public highway. He can drive over the middle or on either side, no matter in what direction he may be going. What is called the 'law of the road' is that persons meeting on the highway must each keep to the right. This rule is modified in the case of a footman or horseman, who cannot compel a teamster with a heavy load to turn out of the beaten track, or even a light wagon with a heavy draught. In those cases, if the horseman or light vehicle can pass with safety on the left of a heavily-laden team it is their duty to give way and leave the choice to the more unwieldy vehicle. Travellers naturally keep as near as they can to the right side of a highway, not because of any legal obligation to do so, but because they are then in a position to require any one meeting them to turn out. They may travel on the left side if they please, but then, if they are met by a person driving in an opposite direction, they must turn out. The obligation is not to keep to any particular part of the highway, but simply to turn to the right when others meet them." After citing the refusal of Chief Justice Gibson to allow the established law of the road to be modified by any parole evidence of local rules and custom, the judge continues: "In the present case the defendant was on the left hand side of the highway, with room between him and the curb for a carriage coming in the opposite direction to pass him, if the driver of it kept to the right. The plaintiff, coming from the opposite direction, had a right of way on the railway track, but instead of keeping on that track he straddled one of the rails, having thus but one wheel on the track, it was his duty to follow the 'law of the road,' which regulated the conduct of those not driving on the track. Instead of keeping to the right of the carriage approaching him, he kept to the left, and his right wheel came in contact with the defendant's right wheel. He was violating himself the 'law of the road.' The jury having under these instructions as the law of the case found the defendant guilty of no negligence, gave a verdict in his favor. This verdict we see no reason to disturb. The motion for a new trial is dismissed.

Game and Fish.

An organization under the name of the Game and Fish Protective Association of Central Pennsylvania was recently organized in Harrisburg with eighty charter members, and headquarters at 817 North Third street. Its object is the preservation, protection and increase of edible game and fish in Pennsylvania, the enforcement of the laws concerning the same and to increase the interest in gunning and fishing. Any gentleman can become a member; fees $1.00, and dues 25 cents per month. A resolution was passed at a regular meeting the other evening to the effect that a reward of $25.00 would be paid to any person who would inform the said organization of the fact that any person had been guilty of violating any of the game and fish laws of this Commonwealth, the reward to be paid immediately after conviction of the offender. Membership desired from a distance.—*Sunbury News.*

The Girton License.

Jacob L. Girton has removed from the Ent building to Caldwell's stand on the corner of Main and Centre streets. His restaurant license runs until May, but does not give him authority to sell in the new place. An application was made by Howard Kleckner to the Court to grant him a license for the Girton saloon for the month intervening between Girton's removal and the expiration of his license. Objections being raised, the case was heard by the Court last Saturday, a number of witnesses being examined. In disposing of the case, all the judges present, the Court said:

Upon the best consideration that the Court can give to this case, and in the exercise of that discretion intrusted to us by law, we have concluded to reject this application.

The statute forbids underletting a licensed place. The evidence here shows that the applicant has been conducting a saloon (in Espy) under a hotel license, having an agreement to divide the profits with the landlord. We look upon this as virtually a violation of the statute.

It has been well said by counsel that the Court makes no contract or prearrangement with anybody in reference to a license.

Without deciding any questions as to this house, we are unanimously of opinion that, under all the circumstances shown, we ought not now to grant the prayer of this petitioner."

Council Proceedings.

An adjourned meeting of the council was held on Thursday evening of last week. All members present except Sharpless.

The annual statement of the town of Bloomsburg was read and approved.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to record the statement in the minute book and to have it published.

As the council was about ready to adjourn, the President gave the following address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BLOOMSBURG COUNCIL:—Our official year as councilmen is about to close. The statement set out by the auditors show what we have done with the people's money. There it can be seen we borrowed $5000.00 and it also shows that $8,105.82 of old debts were paid, but still leaves outstanding orders for $2,606.94. Last spring I recommended the borrowing of $6000.00 and the laying of a 12 mill tax, that would have made about $2,500.00 and would have left us in better condition than to have so much floating debt.

The main out-let sewer that was commenced by our predecessors is finished and in good working order. Public places such as the Normal School, Court House, Jail, Exchange Hotel, and the Sanitarium besides a number of private residences are connected. The convenience as well as the sanitary condition of those places are very much improved. The street commissioner did excellent work in putting it through.

The constable and police force have faithfully discharged their duty and are entitled to the thanks of this council as well as of all good citizens. Society has been greatly relieved of a two-fold nuisance—street broils and tramps.

The fire department of our town is composed of live and energetic men, as their alacrity to respond to fire alarm fully shows. They deserve special notice. Volunteers for the protection of property, without expectation of any pecuniary aid cannot be too highly appreciated by every one.

I think we all have performed our duty conscientiously for the welfare of our constituents.

Committee on Rules.

At the Democratic county convention last year the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That C. G. Barkley, J. C. Yocum, B. F. Fruit, Isaiah Bower and Rohr McHenry be and the same are hereby constituted and appointed a committee to revise "The Rules of Nomination of the Democratic Party of Columbia County," and that they report to the Chairman of the Standing Committee on or before the first day of April, 1885, and that the said Chairman call a special convention on or before the first Tuesday of June, 1885, for the purpose of taking such action upon the report of said committee as may then be deemed expedient and proper."

This resolution was passed just before the convention adjourned, and but little attention was paid to it. A question arises as to whether, under the present rules, a special convention can take any action in the matter of changing the rules. Chapter 5, Sec. 1, reads as follows: "These rules or any one or more of them may be altered, amended, or rescinded at any *regular* convention, by a vote of two-thirds of the whole number of delegates to the convention."

The object of the resolution, no doubt, was to secure the adoption of a new set of rules that could go into effect before the delegate election of this year. We believe it is impossible to accomplish this result. All that could be done at a special convention would be to recommend the report of the committee to the *regular* convention in July, and the delegate election and the convention must be conducted under the old rules.

The committee should meet and decide whether any changes in the rules are desirable, and prepare its report; but it would seem useless and idle to call a special convention that has no authority to act upon the report of the committee. Let the report be made to the regular convention.

Centralia.

During idle times, and favorable weather the young men of town make a practice of boarding coal and freight trains passing through the borough, and ride to Shenandoah, for pleasure. On Thursday last an unusually large number were bound for the latter place on a coal train, when officer Kreiger, of the Coal & Iron police force, arrested eight of them and compelled each to pay a fine of $5.00 and costs. Several were arrested on Saturday for the same cause. The Coal & Iron police are determined to stop this dangerous practice and have set about it in the right manner.

Rev. G. M. Larned removed his household effects to Stockton on Friday.

A travelling band of musicians treated the people of town to some very fine music on Saturday evening.

Miss Purcell, teacher of the Primary School, is confined to the house with a severe attack of sickness.

The work of completing the new slope at Centralia colliery terminated this week. The new engine house in course of erection will be ready in a few days, and the hoisting of coal from the slope will be commenced at once.

A barber shop has been opened by Mr. Leipsey, in Freck's Patch.

The services in the various churches were of a very interesting nature on Sunday last. In the Catholic church the distribution of the palm took place immediately after the morning services.

Rumor reported that the Continental colliery would resume operations on the first of the month, but from present indications the colliery will remain idle for some time to come. All the mules were shipped to Wilkes Barre on Monday, which is a sure sign of a long suspension. The new gangways in the slope have gone into another fault. This is bad news for Centralia, as the mine employed about 600 hands.

The Western fever has taken a firm hold on our young men. This week Henry Jennings, Matthew Killeen, Michael Rowan and John Connor left for different parts of the West.

Ernest Batton and John Williams returned to town on Saturday, after spending the winter in Florida.

The night police force arrested two young men Saturday evening for disorderly conduct.

Another instance of the danger of carelessly handling a gun occurred in town on Monday. Charles Dawes, while waiting for the signal to shoot at a target, rested the gun on his arm. He thoughtlessly pulled the trigger, shooting Thomas Boran who was standing within two feet of him, in the hip. The ball has been extracted, and Mr. Boran doing as well as can be expected.

Supt. A. S. Brown housed a beautiful upright piano on Tuesday.

The collieries resumed work on Wednesday, to work about half of the month.

Buckhorn.

Last Thursday John Thomas purchased a fine-looking four-year-old for $118, at Christopher Kuster's sale, which is considered cheap. There were many other bargains made that day. Some one has said: "If a man wants to have a good sale he must either die or go West." That seems to be the truth.

Owing to storm on Friday evening last the Patrons of Husbandry did not meet, but a full meeting is expected on Friday evening next.

Rev. Stevens sold his driving horse to Peter Brugler of Bloomsburg, on Saturday last.

Rev. Sharretts received fourteen young people as members of the Lutheran Church on Sunday afternoon last.

Fred B. Hartman of Bloomsburg, moved his goods to this place on Monday of this week.

To-day (Tuesday) Jacob Harris and Wellington Crossley changed their residences. To-morrow Hudson Girton moves on B. F. Zarr's farm above Bloom.

A story is being circulated which indicates that another of our maidens will shortly place a white feather in the opposite corner of her hat, and hook in the arm of a walking broadcloth by the rite of matrimony. And whom do you suppose it to be? No. Guess again.

This week John Hodge will take up his residence near Northumberland, with a truck farmer.

The leading topic among farmers' wives is the New Process flour. Some few have met with success, while others have failed to have their usual good bread. The New Process flour and Old Process baking will not work well, but a new way of baking must be discovered for the new flour. It makes good tasted bread, but my wife says I dare not change any more of my wheat for that stuff. Try once more before you condemn, bakers.

Emery Reeder will close the Valley School Friday afternoon next. A good time is hoped for by all.

Our farmers are busily engaged preparing their Summer wood, which is a very interesting game.

We presume all the old April Fool stories of the past will again receive their annual rehearsal, and lots of new ones perpetrated.

Easter is being much talked of by the little ones, and they are hiding eggs for the occasion. Parties who invest in Easter cards, and desire to be suited in style and price, should not fail to examine the stock at the COLUMBIAN store.

Late reports say we will have a new mail carrier on the route after July 1st. We have not yet learned his name.

One of our little boys over here says another certain bigger boy can't go with his sister any more, and gives for his reason that he goes every night in the week now, and he would like to know how he could go any more. U. No.

April Changes.

Dr. W. H. House has moved his dental rooms from the COLUMBIAN building to the Sterner building below Market street.

Clark Brown will occupy the room in Moyer's building, formerly used by Hartman Bros. as a grocery.

Camden Mears takes a room in Moyer Brothers' building for the use of his wash ing machine business.

J. L. Girton has vacated the room in Mrs. Ent's building, and is arranging for his restaurant in the Caldwell building.

Amos Buckalew is cozily settled in his new home on Main street, formerly the property of T. J. Vanderslice.

Rev. D. J. R. Strayer occupies the house of Rev. J. P. Tustin on First street, vacated by Amos Buckalew.

C. M. Bittenbender has returned to Bloomsburg from Espy and takes the Long property on Fourth street.

Erastus Conner has taken rooms in Evans' building, Main street.

G. W. Bertsch has moved to the T. B. Miller property on Third street.

Mills Chamberlin will occupy one side of the double house of Wynkoop's. Camden Mears will use the other side.

Mrs. W. H. Jacoby moves in the Knorr & Wintersteen property in the rear of G. W. Bertch's clothing and gents' furnishing store.

G. H. Huppert moves his wife and child to her parents' home, and he will leave for Nebraska next week.

Mr. C. H. Brown takes one of the Stroup houses on Fourth street.

Daniel Kitchen changes from the Reese property on Market street to the John Pursel property on Centre street.

John Pursel has moved with his family to Hughesville.

W. J. Bidleman returns to town and will occupy his father's house on West Railroad street.

G. M. Quick has moved to the William Rabb house on West Main street.

G. W. Dreisbach moves to the McKelvy Mills in Hemlock.

C. B. Brockway will occupy the Dreisbach property on West Main street.

W. B. Allen changes from the Ramsay property to the Fetterman property on East Main street.

Mrs. J. B. Skeer has moved to the Ramsay property on West Main street.

F. B. Hartman's children are in charge of Mr. Hartman's father in Buckhorn.

Hartman Brothers move to their farm in Hemlock township.

Dr. Willets has moved from Catawissa and occupies the F. P. Vanderslice house on Fifth street.

Rev. Bridenbaugh, who accepts a call from the Reformed Church, will move to this place about the middle of the month.

Mrs. Eshleman will move to the Samuel Thomas property on East street.

John Caldwell moves in one of the Stroup buildings on Centre street.

Asbury.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I noticed an article in the COLUMBIAN some time ago taking strong grounds against politicians electioneering—that is, going from house to house begging votes. I was very much pleased with the manly course the COLUMBIAN took in this matter. Now, who are the ones really benefitted by candidates traveling the county from house to house; we answer, the hotel keepers are the ones most benefitted. It is expected when candidates make their canvass that money be left at the hotels. If they don't leave money or spend freely they are considered tight-fisted, and off goes their head. If they spend freely and leave some money they are considered good, clever fellows, and on election day every "bummer" and "sucker" who loafs around hotels will walk up and vote for the man that treats him last. The ones not benefitted are the tillers of the soil and the laborer. Often candidates come to your house. Of course you have to be sent for, you come through the scorching rays of the sun a half mile, you find seated in the parlor in the shade, the candidate, to receive you; he tells you a good story, then you can go back to your work—not much benefitted, but a little disgusted.

It does seem to me if all this going over the county to get votes were broken up it would be a real reform in the political world. My idea is, all who want to be candidates announce their names in the county papers and all stay at home and let the people decide the matter. The candidates will not be abused, as they usually are and some money saved by them. It would be a fair expression of the people I think if this rule were adopted. It would be better for all concerned. Once more after a lapse of twenty-four years the Democracy holds the reins to steer the ship. It seems to me the way Cleveland and his cabinet are going to work, the white house and all other departments at Washington will be cleaned up from top to bottom. Our republican friends feel pretty good over Cleveland's election only those who hold offices or expect to get one of course they feel a little sore in spots. Some of the old bosses feel sore all over the only thing know for them is to buy a bottle of Dr. Hawley's O. K. Liniment and one of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, one to be used inwardly and the other externally with proper care it will bring them out in the spring.

OBSERVER.

Beautiful flowers for Easter at Dillon's Green Houses.

Lightstreet.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Reighard made a flying visit to Shumantown last week to surprise Mr. and Mrs. Roder of that place.

An entertainment was given on Saturday evening by No. 1 and 2 schools of this place, admission fee ten cents; proceeds to be used in purchasing a Webster's unabridged dictionary.

Judging from the amount of water in the different lots in town, there is no need of water works unless it would be to pump it out in the tank.

Peter Vanliew of Philadelphia, spent a few days during the past week with his brother A. C. Vanliew, of town.

Snow fell on Saturday night to the depth of five inches, in town.

Moving now seems to be the tune, at least that is what those fellows say that visit the sleeping apartments at night. They sing it with sorrow. Bugs.

Bartley Heacock moved to Greenwood on Thursday last.

Mrs. Clem. Harmon, who has been on the sick list during the winter, now seems to be convalescing sufficiently so as to be out again.

A Mr. Low from Lycoming county will occupy the farm vacated by Robert Purcel.

'Tis hard to tell whether the Literary fell through, or some its patron missed the mark struck at.

Elizabeth Ruckle of Espy, will take possession of the property of Margaret Mellick, deceased.

The change of landlords at the hotel takes place on Wednesday. Fredrici will continue to run the bar until May court.

Poetry for the skating rink:

A dash, a crash,
'Twas awful rash,
But the roller skates upset her.

A slip, a rip,
She cut her lip—
Next time she'll do better.

A slide; she tried,
The skates were snide.
They proved to be a fetter.

No more she'll soar
The rink all o'er,
For her ma won't let her.

The skates weren't mates—
She now relates
To a distant friend by letter.

And when she fell
She knew full well
That the floor rose up and met her.

There is a wide-spread and serious prevalence of disorders of the kidneys; and of various diseases caused by the imperfect operation of the kidneys and liver. According to Roberts, Thompson, and other recognized authorities, kidney disorders are very common, but the obscurity of their positive symptoms is so marked that many people, ill and out of sorts generally, are really victims of kidney complaint, and they and their physician do not realize it. Rheumatic pains, irregular appetite, frequent headache, chills and fever, "blues," hot and dry skin, sour stomach, dyspepsia, irregular action of the bowels, nervous irritability, muscular soreness, cramps, languor, impairment of memory, loss of virility, are among the preliminary evidences of coming kidney and liver derangements. As the disease develops then follow lame back, swelling ankles, pale face, scalding sensations, the water sometimes being very light and abundant, at others scarce, dark-colored and frothy, and abounding in sediment, and, under the microscope, in albumen and tube casts. If the deranged kidneys are not promptly attended to there is danger of the terrible Bright's Disease—hitherto considered incurable, which is a consumption or destruction of the kidneys—the near approach of which alarming disorder should awaken the liveliest concern, for it soon hurries one into the grave unless promptly checked.

Disordered kidneys have the unfortunate effect also of weakening the vigor of the liver, as indicated if one has, besides the above symptoms, yellow spotted skin, fat covered eye-balls, frontal headache after eating, burning and itching skin, cold extremeties, hot head, bad circulation of blood, sick headache, nausea, light colored evacuations, constipation, piles, variable appetite and feelings, dizziness, blurred eyesight, liver-cough, ague, chills, fevers, wakefulness at night, drowsiness by day, etc.

These are some of the commonest symptoms as laid down by leading medical authorities, and with them in view one ought not to have much trouble in ascertaining if he is suffering from disorders of these great organs.

These observations have been called forth by a double-column article which appears in another place in this paper. Skeptical of some of the statements made therein, and at other times by the same persons, we have been led to make a little study of the matter ourselves, with the above result. These diseases prevail amongst young and old everywhere, resulting in terrible and untimely deaths; they take off more people than epidemics; physicians report death as occurring from such diseases as apoplexy, paralysis, convulsions, heart disease, pneumonia, fevers, etc., when in reality these disorders are often secondary to Bright's disease and would seldom occur were the kidneys in healthy working condition. Hence, from personal knowledge, or from the trustworthy experience of other competent judges, we believe there is no preparation equal to the remedy that is so prominently mentioned elsewhere in this issue, for preventing and curing the dangerous disorders of which we have written. It has had an extraordinary sale, is everywhere commended, the record of its work seems indisputable, its manufacturers are reputed to be men of the highest standing. We hold, therefore, that not to use it, if needed, would be a crime against one's supremest interest, especially at this time when, threatened by a fearful epidemic, it is of the highest importance, according to Dr. Koch, the celebrated German cholera specialist, that we keep the kidneys, liver and digestive organs in healthy action, if the scourage would be escaped.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—PATTON.—At the home of the bride in Greenwood, March 19, 1885, by Rev. J. W. Messinger, Mr. James S. Campbell of Orangeville, Pa., to Miss Maggie M. Patton, of Greenwood, Columbia county, Pa.

LOCAL NOTICES.

C. C. Galignan is closing out his entire stock of stoves at cost. Call and examine stock before buying elsewhere.

Boys clothing so cheap you will be astonished at Gross' N. Y. store.

You will find a complete line of corsets, bustles and hoopskirts at Clark & Son's.

New goods just received at variety store next door to Gross' N. Y. store.

You will find the best line of Braids, Gimps, Ornaments, Buttons, Fringes and Dress and Cloak Trimmings at Clark & Son's, at lowest prices.

For the next 60 days I will make fine cabinet photos at $3.00 per dozen. Lightning process. Quick as wink. A full line of frames on hand. MCKILLIP.
Jan 16-3 mos

Tubs, washboards and baskets very cheap at variety store.

Buy your Dress Silks at Clark & Son's.

Dishes and tinware at one-fourth the value at the variety store.

Ranges, cook stoves, cooking utensils, agate-iron and tinware, plows, and all kind of repairs for stoves and plows. Lowest prices at Sharpless' foundry.
Feb 27-4 t

C. C. Galignan is closing out his entire stock of stoves at cost. Call and examine stock before buying elsewhere.

Another lot of those 38 cent Turkey red Table Linens at Clark & Son's, with a full line of Napkins, Towels, Counterpanes and Table Linens at lowest prices.

New stock of spring clothing just received at Gross' N. Y. store, Bloom.

Buy your Dress Goods of Clark & Son.

Splendid spring all wool suits for $8.00 at Gross' N. Y. store.

Shoes below cost to close out. Clark & Son.

Full line of hats and caps at Gross' N. Y. store.

Gent's new styles Neckwear. Clark & Son.

J. F. Caldwell is offering 4 to 6½ pounds more bread than other bakers at the present for $1.00

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Behold the conqueror of all kidney, liver, and urinary diseases—Hunt's Remedy. Sure cure.

Speedy cure of all diseases of the kidneys or urinary organs by using Hunt's Remedy.

FOR SALE.

I BUY AND SELL

CALVES. I want nearly all the good calves in the county.

SHOTES. A specialty. I deal largely in nice white clean and thrifty shotes in pigs from 7 to 8 weeks old, 2 months, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 7 to 8 months old, shotes in weight from 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 75, 80, 90, to 100 pounds a piece.

POULTRY Chickens, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Pigeons, &c.

PORK A specialty. I handle pork in weight from 75, 80, 90, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 225, 250, 275, 300, 350, 400 to 450 pounds, by the pound, quarter, and side or whole pig.

BEEF A specialty by the pound, half quarter, quarter, side, whole beef, live, standing up or knocked down, from 5 cents a pound up to 6, 7, 8, 9 to 10 cents a pound.

APPLES By peck, bushel, or by the barrel.

FURS Fox, Skunk, Raccoon, Mink, Muskrat, Sheep Skins, &c.

HAY Timothy, Clover, and Timothy and Clover Hay.

BARK Oak and Hemlock.

CLOVERSEED Bought and sold.

RYE STRAW By the bundle or by the ton.

BEESWAX.

FRESH COWS.

LUMBER All kinds 2x4, 3x4, 3x5, 3x6, 3x7, 3x8, 4x5, 5x6, 6x8, 12, 14 16, 18 and 20, 24, 28, 30 to 32 feet long.

Boards and Plank 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 feet long, worked half inch, pine and Hemlock, German siding 12, 14 and 16 feet long.

Hemlock Boards 6x12 inch, gnuged 12, 14, 16 and 18 feet long. Shingle and Plastering lath. A lot of good dry white pine boards, narrow, medium and wide 12, 13, 14, 16 18 and 20 inches wide. Worked white pine, yellow pine, and Hemlock flooring, 12, 14 and 16 feet long. Shaved and sawed shingles, pine, No 1, 2, and 3, pine, Hemlock and chestnut. Battens 2 and 3 inch, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, pickets, posts, rails, wainscoting. Lumber dressed in the yard at the store. Telephone connection.

SILAS YOUNG,

LIGHT STREET, PENN'A.

How are we ever going to get through our spring and summer's work? We are all run down, tired out before it begins." So say many a farmer's family. We answer, go to your druggist and pay five dollars for six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This is just the medicine you need, and will pay compound interest on the investment.

When baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

What an appetite it gives; how restful it makes me sleep, by using Hunt's Remedy.

Kind Words for a Good Thing.—Dr. David Kennedy: My wife has used your "Favorite Remedy" for General Debility and Liver Complaint, and is getting strong and well. I can cheerfully recommend its use in every family as a family medicine. Yours with gratitude,
WILLIAM

The History of Wheat.

As a staple article of food and commerce wheat has been known from the earliest ages. It is not known to exist in other than a cultivated state. It is supposed to have originated in Central Asia, but recent discoveries have thrown some doubt on that point. M. Fabre, of France, a distinguished naturalist, made the discovery several years ago that the Ægilops ovata, a grass of the region near the Mediterranean, and of the west of Asia, becomes transformed by cultivation into wheat. The possibility of such a transformation has been confirmed by subsequent observations and experiments.

Wheat was a chief crop in ancient Egypt and Palestine, and is more frequently mentioned in Scripture than any other kind of grain, where its bountiful yield and its important relations to the sustenance of human life afford a theme for many beautiful lessons.

The graneries of Egypt and other centres of ancient civilization were often of immense size and were conspicuous objects among the public edifices of the time. Grains of wheat have been found in the wrappings of Egyptian mummies which had retained their power of germination through the lapse of centuries.

Although the Greeks, and more particularly the Spartans, affected to despise agriculture as a degrading pursuit, they were obliged to devote considerable attention to wheat raising as a means of livlihood. Hesiod, one of the earliest Greek poets, in his "Works and Days," makes frequent mention of wheat. Among the Romans wheat raising, in common with other branches of agricultnre, was prosecuted with vigor and success. Roman writers on agriculture give particular directions in regard to the cultivation of wheat. It is mentioned by Virgil in his "Georgics."

Wheat was early introduced into Grea- Britain, but until very recent times its production was so limited that only the wealthier classes could afford to use it as food. Mention is made of the fact that in the eighth century the monks of the abbey of St. Edmund, in England, ate barley bread because the income of the abbey was not sufficient to admit of their using wheat. In England down to the close of the seventeenth century servants and other working people were obliged to content themselves with bread made from the coarser grains. Eden in his "History of the Poor" (1797) says: "So small was the quantity of wheat used in the country of Cumberland, that it was only a rich family that used a peck of wheat in the course of the year, and that was used at Christmas. The usual treat for a stranger was a thick oat cake (called haver bannock) and butter. An old laborer remarks that when he was a boy he was at Carlisle market with his father, and wishing to indulge himself with a penny loaf made of wheat flour, he searched for it for some time but could not procure a piece of wheaten bread at any shop in town.

At the period of the revolution in 1689, the quantity of wheat grown in England was estimated at about 14,000,000 bushels, or about three bushels to each of the population, which was then under five million. In 1880 the product of wheat in England and Scotland was estimated at 100,000,000 bushels.

In 1880 the area of wheat growing in the United States was 35,430,333 acres and the yield was 459,483,137 bushels, or thirteen bushels to the acre. The value of the crop was estimated at $482,457,293. The increase in production between 1870 and 1880 was nearly sixty per cent.

Perfection of Railroad Management.

Nothing so thoroughly exemplifies the perfection of railroad management as the manner in which the immense amount of travel to the inauguration was handled by the roads composing the *Great Pennsylvania System*. Never before in the history of this country has there been such a demand made upon transportation facilities, as during the four days immediately preceding and succeeding the 4th of March; yet, under its splendid organization, the vast travel was accommodated without the semblance of an accident, or more than trivial delay. Thousands came from the North, East, West, and South, aggregating a total of from 40,000 to 60,000, over the lines of this one company alone, yet they were all accommodated without any apparent effect on the part of the Great Corporation, which justly is acknowledged the leading railroad of the world. This grand achievement is not due alone to the skill and experience of its officers and employes, but to its splendid switch and block signal system, which makes the handling of many additional trains as simple and easy as the movement of its regular service. Superiority of management and perfection of modern appliances were never before so aptly shown, and the result accomplished is but another illustration of the fact that speed, comfort, and perfect safety are always guaranteed when we journey over the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its branches.

Street Education.

Night after night the streets are thronged with crowds of boys and half grown youths—and even after the greater part of the older persons have left the thoroughfares and gone home, these boys can be seen wandering around. The question naturally arises whether their parents know where these boys are, or to use a vulgarism, do their mothers know they are out? Do the parents of these boys, who are in the majority of cases good citizens, know that a street education, as gained by boys after dark, is not of the best? Do they feel that they are discharging the sacred duties imposed upon them as fathers in thus permitting their sons to run wild and mingle with companions of the lowest order? The street is a very poor training school, the instruction gained there is certainly not of the best or noblest. If parents will only take this to heart and consider the matter seriously, we think the boys will keep at home, after night at least. —*Ex.*

O. H. Harris, editor of Carl Pretzel's Weekly, of Chicago, is a rotund, jolly little man, with a gray mustache and a great capacity for drinking beer. In the dim past Carl ran for Coroner and was beaten. During the canvass he had his and the drinks of his adherents in the neighborhood of his office "slated up" at a saloon across the street. The night after election, when Pretzel had fully concluded that he was beaten, the saloon across the road caught fire. When the firemen began throwing water into the building Carl hoisted his window, stuck his head out and bawled at the top of his voice: "Play on der slate! Play on der slate! For Heaven's sake play on der slate!"

A Monument.

"Papa, what is a catafalque?" asked a little boy.

"A catafalque, my son, is a bier on which the dead rest."

"What is a bier?" inquisitively observed the boy.

"A bier is a structure erected for the dead."

"Well, papa, I heard a man say 'three beers,' the other day, and I was wondering what he meant."

"Oh, well, my boy, he meant three drinks of beer."

"I heard the man behind the bar say he could not let him have any more beer because he was dead onto him. Now, what did he mean by that?"

"He meant that he was on to his 'little game,' that is, he had the reputation of being a bilk or dead beat."

"Will they put that man on a catafalque, if he is a dead-beat?"

"No; dead beats are shoved into a sewer. They have neither a monument nor a bier."

"That's very strange; but I saw that man a few minutes afterward getting some stale beer out of a keg that stood on the sidewalk, so if he was killed he would have a little bier on which he could rest himself. I guess the bar-keeper ain't sorry he left a little beer in the keg, is he papa?"

He Never Came Again.

"Ma and I," she said shyly, "are more like sisters than mother and daughter."

"Yes?" he said with a lingering inflection on the afterguard of the eyes, which rose clear the ceiling.

"Yes, indeed," said the girl, the rosy flush on her cheeks making her infinitely more beautiful than ever. "Ma and I are inseparable. We have never been separated a single day since I was a little baby."

"N-no?" he said, this time with an inflection on the second section of no that went only half way to the ceiling and back again.

"Oh, dear no," the girl went on in her artless way, "and ma and I always said that when I was married she was going to love my husband like her own son, and come and keep house for us."

"Oh-h?" William said, with a circumflex. Then he rose up slowly and firmly and said that he had a note in bank to take up at 3 o'clock, and as it was now 9:30 he would go. And he did go. And he didn't come back again. Not never. And my said to the girl:

"That's where you missed it in not fully trusting your mother. Why didn't you tell me that man had been married before? Had I known he was a widower I would have played the 'Home for old women' racket on him."

Stock Items.

There is no better time than the winter for the preliminary handling of colts.

There is nothing more injurious to a sheep than to lie on a fermenting manure pile.

It is said that eggs from mature hens are much better for hatching purposes than those from young ones, as a larger proportion of them are likely to prove fertile.

Any man who has sense enough to breed and raise a good horse is presumed to know enough to give or direct the preliminary, as well as the final, training of a good horse.

It has been proven by actual experiment that beets or turnips can be raised, lifted and stored for six cents per bushel. At this cost they certainly are a profitable food for sheep.

The Mezzeroff umbrella is the latest infernal contrivance. The peculiarity of this umbrella (which the patriot leaves in the rack of a club frequented by bishops) is that when you open it the spring frees a glass tube which communicates with a loose metal button, which communicating with a hydraulic cylinder, detonates and blows the head off the unwary.

From experiments on partially closed magnetic circuits of iron, Mr. Werner Siemens has been led to infer that the harder a specimen of iron is the greater is the value of the magnetizing force at which the maximum of permeability is observed. He also finds that the magnetic resistance of air is from 480 to 500 times as great as that of iron.

"Misfortunes never come singly,' whined a man meeting his friend "What's the matter now?" "Why, last year I got married, and last night my house burned down."

A policeman is a curious creature. He knows a rogue when he sees him, but very often he doesn't seize a rogue when he knows him.—*Judge.*

Oscar Wilde has been so toned down that he can fall off the hind end of a horse car in as plain a fashion as any other mortal.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

The Mrs. Garfield strawberry originated with Matthew Crawford, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, a seedling of the Crescent. The quality is good, the berries firm and of a regular ovate-conical shape.

If you want success, do not expect to get it by chance, but seek it through the open doors of the things that lie next you, and seek it as if your soul depended upon you finding it.

What kind of paper most resembles a sneeze? Tissue paper.

There are seventeen different theories as to the cause of earthquakes. Meanwhile the quakes keep on without a theory.

The prize of 40,000 francs offered by the French Academy for some certain test of death, to prevent people from being buried alive, was given to a physician who announced that on holding the hand of the supposed dead person to a strong light, if living a scarlet tinge is seen where the fingers touch, showing a continuous circulation of the blood—no scarlet being seen if dead. Mr. Max Busch announces that on contracting the muscle by electricity its temperature will rise and be shown by any small surface thermometer if the person is living; if it does not rise life is extinct.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEES, SUGAR, MOLASSES,

RICE, SPICES CIGARS SODA, &c., &c.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

☞Orders will receive prompt attention

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever"

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I
Could not move!
I shrunk!
From 208 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hops Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life." R. FITZPATRICK.
Dublin, June 6, '81.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1 1880. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache."
Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner.
No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.
"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;"
The second made me as well and st as when a child,
"And I have been so to this day."
My husband was an invalid for tw years with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,
"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—
"Incurable!"
Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the
"Lives of eight persons"
In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,
And many more are using them with great benefit.
"They almost
Do miracles?" *Mrs. E. D. Slack.*

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nos rums advertised, a d then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters;

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY:

Mary A. Hill, by her next friend, William Yohey vs. Abraham Hill. Sur libel in divorce.

To Abraham Hill, respondent above named; Whereas upon the l bel of the said Mary A Hill a subpoena was issued out of the said Court commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said Court to show cause why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you; and whereas upon return of said subpoena due proc ss was made that you could not be found in the baliwick of the Sheriff of said county, whereupon an *alias* subpœna was awarded by said Court com anding you to appear at the then next term of said Court to answer as aforesaid to which the same return was made by the Sheriff. You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of the next term of said Court to be held at Bloomsburg for said county on the first Monday of May next, A. D. 1885, to answer said complaint.

JOHN MOUREY,
Sheriff.

mar 13w4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LYDIA PETERMAN, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Lydia Peterman, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Wills, etc., to George W. Peterman of Muncy Creek township, y co ing county, to whom all persons indebted are required to pay; and all creditors required to present their claims duly authenticated.

GEORGE W. PETERMAN,
Administrator,
Muncy, Pa.

Feb 27-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WM. J. IKELER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* in the estate of Wm. J. Ikeler deceased late of Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

ERI IKELER,
Administrator.
Feb 27 Wellversville, Col. Co., Pa.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST

CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the lates styles. Call and examine his stock b fore purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 25-1y

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY, or FALLING SICKNESS a lifelong study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office, it costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.
Mar 13-4 w r

SUPERIOR SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MICROSCOPES, FIELD-GLASSES, BAROMETERS, TELESCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, THERMOMETERS.

Drawing Instruments, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

List and Descriptions of our Ten Catalogues sent FREE on application.

QUEEN & CO.

924 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.

febi-1y

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. addr ss.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

ap13-4 w r

WANTED.—Ladies and gentlemen to take light, employment at their own homes (distance no objection); work sent by mail; $1 to $5 a day can be quietly made; no canvassing. Please address at once Globe Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., box 5344.
March 20-4w d

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

A FEW GOOD MEN to canvass for the sale of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, &c. No experience Required. Liberal Wages. Address H. J. BOWDEN & CO., Brighton, N. Y.
March 20 4w d

WANTED,—Energetic, reliable men to sell Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c. Salary and Expense or Liberal Commissions Paid. Full instructions given, so inexperienced men can soon earn the business. Address J. F. LeClare, Brighton, N. Y.
March 20-4w d

At the Root of the Matter.

In Clothing, we know the importance of starting right; of buying cautiously and of making up well and skillfully.

Our success depends on giving the worth of your money every time.

Prices Rule Unusually Low

A. C. YATES & Co.

602, 604, 606 CHESTNUT St.,

5-6 Philadelphia.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years.
W. H. MOORE."
Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

E. B. BROWER,

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,

BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CHARLES KRUG,

Bloomsburg, Pa

FITS A Leading London Physician Establishes an Office in New York. From Am. Journal of Med. "Dr. Ab. Meserole, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years standing cured by him. He guarantees a cure." Large bottle and Treatise sent free. Give P. O. and Express address in full. DR. AB. MESEROLE, No. 96 John St., New York.
March 6-4w d

This remedy contains no injurious drugs.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH

Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the senses of taste, smell, hearing. A Quick Relief. A positive Cure.

HAY-FEVER

CREAM BALM has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. It is a cream substance. A particle is applied into each nostril, causing no pain and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail, or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y. Mar 6-4 w d

NEW LUMBER YARD.

The undersigned has started a lumber yard, and has on hand all kinds of

HEMLOCK LUMBER

of the best quality, Boards, Scantling, Joists, Fencing, and every other shape up to 32 feet long. Inquire at T. Heck's Store.

J. F. RINK,

LIGHTSTREET, PA.

Feb 27-3m

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,16 7 0
Phœnix, of London	5,366,376
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,970
Hartford of Hartford	3,270,050
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,589

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-

ODD ITEMS.

The schools of Venezuela are supported by the Federal Government from the revenue of the Post Office and a trade license system.

Paper weights are shown in great variety. One is a bronze padlock and key resting on white marble. The lock serves as a match safe or depository for pens.

A turned-down collar of black velvet, with white lace arranged like a cascade, on a foundation of stiff net, is very dressy. A knot of colored ribbon may fasten it at the top.

The suits of Arctic clothing purchased by the Navy Department for the Greely Relief Expedition at a cost of $55 each were recently bought at an auction sale by a speculator in New York city at about $5 a suit. The purchaser has sold nearly all of them since at from $40 to $50 each, the buyers being curiosity hunters.

It is not generally known that nutmegs are poisonous, but Dr. Palmer writes to the *American Journal of Pharmacy* detailing the cause of a lady who nearly died from eating a nutmeg and a half, and he points out the fact that the toxic effects of the drug are described in both the National and United States Dispensatories.

The new paper bottles are said to withstand the action of water, wine, and alcohol. It is thought that druggists will be able to furnish them free of charge, just as they provide wrapping paper for dry drugs. The cementing material of the bottles is a mixture of blood, albumen, alum and lime.

One of the pages in the House of Representatives is a great great-grandson of President Madison; another is a grandson of ex-President Tyler.

Mary is the most common of all names in England, there being 6,819 out of every 50,000 individuals answering to it. William comes next, with 6,590.

Among the objects of interest at Eulham, the Bishop of London's suburban palace, is the original manuscript account of the voyage of the Mayflower, in the handwriting of Gov. Bradford.

It is a fact susceptible of proof that ninety-nine out of every 100 men who go to newspaper offices to kill the editor are themselves killed. After a little it will become fashionable to let the editor and the buzz saw alone.

It is said that during the last twenty years there has been taken from the Sierra forests, on Lake Tahoe and the Truckee basin, timber amounting in value to $80,000,000, and paid for at the Virginia (Nevada) mines.

People are so honest in Norway that cigars and liquor are placed in the public rooms of hotels without any one to guard them. Each man goes up to the office once a day and pays for it.

Judged from the pecuniary point of view, Mr. Emile Zola is probably the most successful of living authors. A Paris paper, to which he is an occasional contributor, states that his income from literary work has, during the past five years, averaged £12,300.

Growing Timber.

The *American Agriculturist* advises land-owners to grow the best kinds of timber. It costs no more than ordinary fire wood on most of our forest lands, and it will bring three or four times as much in the neighboring market. The time has come when forest culture should have the careful thought and attention of every owner of woodland within easy reach of a market. We do not believe in the alarm that is sounding in regard to the extinction of our woodlands, and a famine of timber. In many parts of the country, where coal has been introduced, the price of wood for fuel is depreciated, and forests are increasing without any effort on the part of the owners, except to keep cattle out of them. Forest trees of twenty years' growth or more, wave over fields once devoted to mowing and pasture. Old chimney stacks and vacant cellars are obscured by the rank growth of oaks, hickories and chestnuts, and the undergrowth of hazel-nuts, and wild grapevines. A large variety of trees flourish in these forests, some of them exceedingly valuable for timber, and others fit only for fuel, and that of very poor quality. The first step in the line of improvement, is to help "the survival of the fittest," by suppressing the less valuable varieties. It sometimes happens that pitch-pine and white-pine are rivals for the possession of the soil; small trees intermingling over large areas, and struggling for the mastery. If the inferior pines are cut for fuel, the white-pine will soon take possession of the soil, and make a much more rapid growth. Some woodlands are mainly of chestnut, either seedlings or sprouts after a clearing, with an inferior growth of birch, poplar, or other fire-wood. It will pay to give the chestnut the whole field. On other soils, shell-bark hickory and sugar maples take the lead, with a minor growth of wood fit only for fuel. The clearing out of the poorer sorts will help the hickories and maples. A second step in the improvement will be the thinning out of a desirable sort by a gradual process. A dozen suckers or more will sometimes start from the stump of a chestnut tree. Some of them will be dwarfed, and perish in the struggle for the mastery. Others can be profitably cut for poles, when twenty feet high, leaving only three or four to grow for railroad timber. There is great advantage in thinning oaks, hickories, and the more valuable sorts of wood. The timber increases in value with the size. Another sort of improvement is the planting of seeds, and transplanting young trees upon ground only partially stocked. The nut-bearing trees, chestnut, hickory, black-walnut and butternut, and the oaks, are more readily grown from the nut, than from nursery rows. There is little difficulty in sprouting the seed, if we follow the natural method of propagation. In any district where these trees are plenty, you will find the young ones coming up along the walls and fences, where the squirrels have dropped the nuts in gathering their winter stores. They have had a slight covering of leaves and leaf-mould, have generally sprouted the first season, and done well. The failures are generally due to planting dry seed. Plant the nuts soon after they are gathered, give them an inch or two of covering, and you will be successful. There are hand-books of forest culture that will give one all the light that is needed to multiply these trees. Much of the work in this kind of improvement can be done in the winter. Fencing material can be prepared for keeping cattle out of the clearings. The poorer kinds of wood can be cut and marketed, to make room for the timber trees. Lumber is a valuable crop now, and will increase in the future.

$500,000 A YEAR.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN, NATIONAL AND UNITED STATES AND CANADA EXPRESS COMPANIES, TROY, N. Y.

The strength of Rome lay not in her multitude, nor in her grain-laden fleets. These were elements of her strength, but her never-failing resource lay in the self-control and discipline of Roman soldiers. Discipline—it is the very soul to all the wonderful meaning possessed by the word "veteran." Mr. Benedict, of Troy, is a veteran in the express business. "Thirty-three years," he said to your reporter, "I've sat at this desk." It is the discipline of years of experience which gives him the position he holds in the trust and esteem of these three great corporations. "We have a business of $500,000 a year, and I have been absent from this office hardly a month all that time, although I must confess that many times I worked here with suffering great pain, for I have been troubled all my life with biliousness and dyspepsia. My system had become so reduced and weak that I had no appetite, and and my digestion wholly disordered. I've tried various remedies, but almost two years ago I happened to hit upon Dr. Kenn dy's FAVORITE REMEDY. After using only one bottle or so I began to feel stronger in every way. To-day I difficulty has been with my digestion, but this seems to regulate it perfectly. I have, sir, great faith in Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. I have bought and given a great deal of it to the poor around here; those, you know, who have no money to buy medicine of any kind, for there are a great many troubled with bilious diseases and suffer on without aid. I always keep FAVORITE REMEDY in the house. I consider it the best medicine for the blood in the market. Well, I must attend to this matter for the western part of the city. Say, you tell the Doctor I am coming down to Rondout to see him in August. I want to know him." I left the veteran, still at his post, rejoicing in health and grateful to Dr. Kennedy.
Mar 27-1 mo

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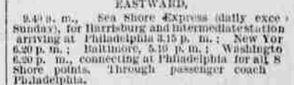

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May 4-tf

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 17th, 1884. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.40 p. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate station arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington 6.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all S Shore points. Through passenger coach Philadelphia.

5.00 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.20 p. m.; Baltimore 7.20 p. m.; Washington, 8.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coache through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 7.00 a. m. New York 11.20 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.5 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.10 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.25 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. daily, Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.10 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.10 a. m.; Washington, 9 40 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.5 a. m., daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.0 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.2- p. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARR. RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.50 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.27 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.55 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.55 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.30 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.0- p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.5 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.-1 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express west leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 m.

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BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m
9 00	1 30	9 15	....Scranton....	9 50	9 40	4 00
8 54	1 24	9 19	....Bellevue....	5 55	9 4-	3 25
8 48	1 19	9 14	....Taylorville.	6 00	9 50	3 30
8 40	1 11	9 06	...Lackawanna..	6 09	9 57	3 38
8 33	1 05	8 58	....Plymouth....	6 1-	10 04	3 46
8 27	12 57	8 53	....West Pittston.	6 23	10 09	3 51
8 22	12 52	8 48	....Wyoming....	6 58	10 -4	3 56
8 1-	12 47	8 43	....Shanty....	6 32	10 17	3 00
8 12	12 42	8 39	....Hunlock's....	6 36	10 20	4 03
8 08	12 40	8 35	....Kingston....	6 4-	10 25	7 06
8 08	12 37	8 35	....Kingston....	6 48	2 3	5 06
8 03	12 32	8 30	Plymouth June	6 50	10 29	3 11
7 58	12 26	8 25	....Nanticoke....	6 55	10